FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING CONTINUES 6 DEC

AU061911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The session of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states continued in Sofia today. The ministers of defense of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia as well as Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, attended the session.

Zhivkov Receives Ministers

AU071028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] On 7 December Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received the participants in the meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states. The meeting took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ATA REPORTS ON OGARKOV, ZAMYATIN REMARKS

AU061G01 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 6 (ATA) -- As TASS news agency reports, Marshal Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Army, reiterated the Moscow's threats for the increase of the nuclear missile potential in the context of the armament race with the USA. Speaking at a press conference organized in Moscow, he accused the United States of upsetting the military equilibrium in Europe and on world scale and stressed that the Soviet Union will adopt the necessary counter-measures, which were declared by Andropov last month. Ogarkov stated that other measures will be taken besides the so-called Limitations of Strategic Arms (START) are down the same blind alley, like that of the Geneva talks on Euromissiles which met with complete fiasco. The failure of talks was followed by a more frenzied phase of armament race between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union.

At the same press conference, another Soviet official, Zamyatin, pointed out the Soviet Union's determination not to allow that the USA upset the military parity, including the nuclear one, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

PLAKA-LED DELEGATION MEETS SWEDISH OFFICIALS

Meets Speaker of Parliament

AU031500 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the Swedish Parliament, received on 2 December Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who is leading a delegation of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a visit to Sweden. The meeting was also attended by Izedin Hajdini, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Kingdom of Sweden.

On the same day, talks were held between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and a delegation of the Ministry of foreign affairs of Sweden led by Pierre Shori, secretary of state for foreign affairs. Opinions were exchanged on the further development of relations between the two countries in spheres of mutual interest as well as on various international political questions.

Meets Foreign Minister

AU062005 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] On 6 December Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Lennart Bodstrom received Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is leading a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on a visit to Sweden. He held a friendly talk with Sokrat Plakas. Taking part in the meeting was also Izedin Hajdini, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Albania to Sweden.

DECREE ANNOUNCES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE

AU061444 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Decree issued by the People's Assembly Presidium on 6 December]

[Text] In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has decided to convene the People's Assembly in the fourth session of the 10th Legislature on Monday 26 December 1983 at 1700. This decree comes into effect immediately.

Tirana 6 December 1983

Decree No. 6541

[Signed] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

SFRY, PRC SEND GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

'Best Wishes' From SFRY

AU061929 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Message from Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRU Presidency, to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday, I convey to you greetings in the name of the SFRY Presidency and personally, as well as our best wishes for the well-being of the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

'Festive Greetings' From PRC

AU061849 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Message addressed to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Li Xiannian, president of the PRC]

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I convey to the Albanian people festive greetings and best wishes. I wish the Albanian people new successes in the cause of construction.

BTA OBSERVER COMMENTS ON MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

AU060945 Sofia BTA in English 0906 GMT 6 Dec 83

["Clarification and Warning" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 6 (BTA Observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- Several main points of the big press conference in Moscow prompted by the starting of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe attract the attention.

At the press conference replies were given to questions which are kept silent about by the American and Atlantic propaganda. This propaganda alleges that the Soviet "SS-20" missiles have become the cause for the critical situation in Europe. What is kept in silence in the West is that the "SS-20" replace the "SS-5" and "SS-4" rockets and at that have less capacity of the warheads and are smaller in number. At the same time the new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles come as a supplement for the existing forward-based U.S. nuclear missile means and the U.S. [as received] and French nuclear weapons. The new U.S. missiles are a new system and a new generation of nuclear weapon intended for a first nuclear strike, and have the importance of strategical rockets since they can hit targets far within the Soviet country. The "S-20" rockets cannot reach the territory of the USA. Here is who creates the critical situation in Europe.

The second important moment of the press conference is the exposing once again of the assertions of West German Chancellor Kohl that the Soviet Union would return to the Geneva talks irrespective of the deployment of the new systems of U.S. nuclear missiles. The refutation is categorical, it is also contained in the quoted message by Mr Yuriy Andropov's and any commentaries are really needless. The third important moment is that the response measures to be taken by the Soviet Union against the danger of the USA and NATO rearmament will be a concern for the security not only of the Soviet Union but also for the security of its allies and friends. This was emphasized parallel to the finding that the USA is creating tension not only in Europe but also in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. The attention is also drawn by the resolute condemnation of the U.S. bombardments on the positions of the Syrian troops in Lebanon.

At the press conference an explicit answer has also been given to the question as whether there is a way out or not of the situation which has been created. The way out is in the U.S. and NATO turning back to the situation which existed before the start of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe in order conditions to be created for the resumption of the negotiations in Geneva. There is no other outcome.

The press conference was a necessary clarification and a timely warning.

BCP CC SECRETARY MISHEV ON U.S. 'ARMS RACE'

AU061150 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary: "Toward A New Upsurge of Our Motherland Under the Banner of the Fatherland Front"]

[Excerpts] While the socialist community countries are doing everything within their power for their peoples' wellbeing and for the consolidation of peace, worldwide imperialism, headed by the Reagan administration, is preparing a new "crusade." Through slanders, provocations, diversions, the arms race, and aggressions in various parts of the world, imperialism is trying to achieve world domination.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are devoting particular efforts to stop imperialism, and through their own peaceful proposals, achieve disarmament, as well as to settle the existing controversial problems through negotiations. After the United States began the development of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union interrupted the negotiations and unmasked the hypocrisy. In his declaration issued on 24 November 1983 Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, announced the need for justifiable measures in the defense of peace. These measures serve the defense of our socialist achievements. They do not represent a threat, but a force that will prevent a disruption of the military balance in the world. The peaceloving policy of the socialist countries is ardently supported and approved by progressive forces throughout the world.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are worthily contributing to the struggle for disarmament and peace, for the security of our planet. This contribution is widely recognized by the world wide peaceloving public. In its declaration issued on 25 November the Bulgarian Government expressed support for the measures the USSR and the other socialist countries have adopted these days. The United States and its accomplices must well understand that the USSR and the socialist community member-countries will never permit a disruption in the worldwide military balance of forces. The Balkan policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria represents an important stabilizing factor and sets an example of a peaceloving spirit and good neighborliness.

CHURCH 'UNANIMOUSLY' BACKS ANDROPOV DECLARATION

AU061600 Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 6 (BTA) -- The Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church is unanimously approving the declaration of Mr Yuriy Andropov of November 24, 1983 in connection with the deployment of the new American missiles on Western European territory and for responsive measures aimed at restoring the military balance thus disrupted.

"To stop the arms race is the decisive appeal of the peoples on the planet, to stop the arms race and the nuclear arms race in the first place, and while it is still possible to start negotiation for complete destruction of the nuclear arsenals" reads a declaration of the Holy Synod submitted for publication here today.

The declaration contains an insistent call towards the governments of the United States and the NATO member-countries on the territories of which the deployment of the Pershing Two and cruise missiles has already started, to change their fateful decisions and to resume their sober-minded positions as laid down in the Helsinki and Madrid documents.

A turning point has come for the firm and decisive words of political wisdom and moral. This responsibility should also be borne by the leaders of churches and religion communities in the countries-signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki for European Security and Cooperation, stresses the declaration.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV CONTINUES VISIT

Signs Economic Protocol

AU051923 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 5 (BTA) -- The possibilities for extending Bulgaro-Soviet economic cooperation are being discussed. At a meeting between Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union, who is here on a visit, special importance was attached to relations in industry. Stress was laid on the cooperation in mechanical engineering and mastering new technologies in this field, to the problems of the material-technical supply and training of personnel.

The talk was attended by Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics.

Mr Todor Bozhinov and Mr Leonid Smirnov signed a protocol on the talks held by them, outlining specific measures for activating the economic relations.

Departs 6 Dec

AU061212 Sofia BTA in English 1203 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 6 (BTA) -- The visit to Bulgaria of Mr Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, ended. During his stay he was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The guest had talks also with Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of Council of Ministers. Discussion went on the possibilities for development and deepening of reciprocal cooperation in the field of technical progress, the mastering of new products, the improvement of the organisation of production and management, as well as a number of other matters. Measures were outlined for deepening the integrational ties in all industrial branches.

Mr Leonid Smirnov was made familiar with the development of the Bulgarian industry and was shown round enterprises in the country of Pernik, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Varna and Pleven, where he had talks with the country leaderships.

The visit proceeded in an atmosphere of absolute mutual understanding.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT INDIA FIRST HALF DECEMBER

AU051641 Sofia BTA in English 1511 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, will pay an official and friendly visit to India in the first half of December this year at the invitation of Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT GYMNAST AWARDS CEREMONY 28 NOV

AU291357 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Speech of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 28 November ceremony at the Boyana residence on awarding Bulgarian girl-gymnasts for winning world rhythmic gymnastic championship in Strasbourg earlier in November]

[Text] Dear girls, esteemed coaches of the national rhythmic gymnastics team, comrades: I cannot hide my happiness with the fact that it was I who was instructed by the BCP Central Committee, Politburo, and Secretariat, and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to greet once again all of you -- participants in the world rhythmic gymnastics championship, the coaches, and the other specialists, and to bestow on you the high awards which have been bestowed upon you on your great success. Your victory, achieved with the most humane weapons -- the beauty, perfection, and harmony of the human body, and the power of the human spirit, is a victory without precedent in the history of Bulgarian rhythmic gymnastics, and in the history of our sports in general. You decorated socialist Bulgaria with a necklace of medals -- 7 gold, 2 silver, and 5 bronze medals. The journalists call you the golden girls. Of course, they have a reason to do so. But I, personally, would call you something else: Our brave girls -- girls who know how to fight in a Bulgarian and in a communist manner.

We shall forever remember those nights when we, together with millions of other people throughout the planet, followed every movement of yours on the small screen, and our anthem was played, and when the Bulgarian tricolor was loftily raised. It is exactly for this victory of yours, for this upsurge of national pride that all of us, together with the entire people, thank you from the bottom of our heart.

Your sports victory is even more significant because it was achieved in days in which world peace is jeopardized and mankind lives with the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. In these dangerous days, when there are people who allow themselves again to call the socialist peoples barbarians and savages, you, together with the girls from the USSR and the other fraternal countries, brightly demonstrated the intelligence, nobility, and power of the spirit of a generation, born and raised under the sun of socialism. We thank you also for this from the bottom of our heart.

Your success in Strasbourg showed again that our rhythmic gymnastics is developing as a result of the exceptionally favorable conditions, created by the BCP and the socialist society for mass physical culture and for new achievements in sports. As in all other areas of human achievement, thus also in sports, tradition becomes a source and a basis of everything else that comes later. We founded the basis of our rhythmic gymnastics 3 decades ago. Violeta Shishmanova, Hero of Socialist Labor, was instrumental in founding the basis of the Bulgarian national rhythmic gymnastics school. Mariya Gigova, Hero of Socialist Labor and three time world champion, and the remarkable coaches, Neshka Robeva, Hero of Socialist Labor, Zlotka Purleva, and many others contributed everything they could to the progress of this beautiful sport.

Our rhythmic gymnastics school combines the striving of the Bulgarian toward beauty and perfection, both spiritual and physical, and his powerful will and aspiration towards unreachable heights. It acquires an ever growing recognition throughout the world. Its experience is being studied and applied.

What are the characteristics of our rhythmic gymnastics, in my opinion? Rhythmic gymnastics is widely spread throughout the country, and this facilitates the selection of excellent gymnasts.

The diligence of the girls equals only their love for this sport. Their discipline and the organization of the training and competition process are excellent. There is a constant search for new methods, unknown exercises, more difficult elements, and greater perfection. The love of the girl-gymnasts and their coaches for our socialist motherland is boundless, and their sense of responsibility to the party and the people is great. Specialists can show various characteristics of our rhythmic gymnastics school as being the most important one. In my opinion, however, the main characteristic is your consistent and inspired work, your patriotic fire and total devotion to your cause. Those qualities of your must be an example for all Bulgarian Komsomol members and all Bulgarian youth, regardless of their profession.

I would like to reveal a small secret. We in the BCP Central Committee Politburo for the first time were not unanimous when we discussed our decision on your victory in Strasbourg. Some comrades, I shall not name them, insisted that you receive even higher distinctions. Others, and if I can be frank I must say that I was among them, nevertheless proposed -- and their proposal was accepted -- to give you these high distinctions now and to think about higher distinctions after the Olympic Games.

Dear comrades, I greet you again on the high awards bestowed upon you by the motherland. The constant progress of the Bulgarian rhythmic gymnastics school shows that its figures and athletes are immunized against the dangerous sickness called self-satisfaction with victories. I am convinced that you will further make our people happy with new achievements and new precious victories. To you, our glorious girls, to your coaches and officials, I wish good health and happiness, and constant success in your work.

To the glory of Bulgarian gymnastics and the Bulgarian spirit! (applause) I wish you health and happiness, to you and your families, your parents and friends. Be always such worthy daughters of Mother Bulgaria.

FOUR DECEMBER ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

AU052003 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 5 (BTA) -- Elections for county, municipal and district people's councils for mayors and mayoral advisers were held on December 4, 1983, in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The elections proceeded in full accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and strict observance of the electoral law. The nominations raised on behalf of the Fatherland Front were widely discussed by the people.

Elections were held for 27 county people's councils, for the Sofia city people's council, for 299 municipal and 29 district people's councils and in 3,944 municipalities.

6,566,971 voters were put on the electoral list all over the country. 6,564,400 voters took part in the voting, or 99.96 per cent.

The results are as follows:

For the candidates of the Fatherland Front		Against the candidates of the Fatherland Front		Voting Envelopes considered spoilt	Election Envelopes without ballots
in absolute figures	in percent	in absolute figures	in percent	number	number
1. For the District and Sofia City People's Council:					
6,558,820	99.91	1,099	0.002	936	3,545
2. For the Municipal People's Councils:					
5,696,581	99.90	1,447	0.002	898	3,522
3. For the District People's Councils:					
1,618,704	99.89	406	0.003	361	972
4. For Mayors:					
2,537,850	99.81	1,781	0.007	1,046	2,126
5. For People's Mayoral Councillors:					
2,542,633	99.85	993	0.003	599	2,189

At the Sofia City and the District People's Councils there were elected 4,227 people's councillors, at the Municipal People's Councils 28,153, at the District People's Councils 2,836, at the municipalities 19,259, or a total of 54,475 people's councillors were elected in the People's Councils and the municipalities.

Of them: workers in the industry, construction, etc 17,387 or 31.9 percent, agriculture workers 13,728 or 25.2 percent, men 35,314 or 63 percent, women 19,161 or 37.00 percent, members of the BCP 29,910 or 54.9 percent, members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union 7,961 or 14.6 percent, non-party members - 16,604 or 30.5 percent, up to 30-year-olds - 12,881 or 21.8 percent. The people's councillors' body was renovated by 44.4 percent.

3,944 mayors, members of the BCP, of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and non-party were elected. Of them 3,456 are men, 488 women and 371 young people up to 30 years of age.

Elections were not held in 20 constituencies, of which in 5 for country People's Councils, in 6 for Municipal People's Councils, in 3 for District People's Councils, in 2 for people's councillors at the municipalities and in 4 for mayors. In 7 of these constituencies the registered voters have died, and in 13 no elections were held for other reasons.

In the constituencies where no elections were held, additional elections will be held in accordance with the electoral law.

FILIPOV MEETS WITH INSTITUTE FACULTY, STUDENTS

AU061054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] On 6 December Comrade Grisha Filipov met with the students and faculty of the Karl Marx Higher Economic Institute. Greeting the students on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov spoke about the forthcoming tasks for the country's economic development.

HUSAK INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH PPR VISIT

AU051416 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to TRYBUNA LUDU in connection with the official visit to Poland of a CSSR party-state delegation: "Good Results and Hopeful Prospects of Polish-Czechoslovak Cooperation" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [TRYBUNA LUDU] Comrade General Secretary, Czechoslovak society, led by its party, is implementing the plans for socialist construction mapped out by the 16th congress resolution and the seventh 5-Year Plan. Where is the strongest stress being laid at present in the implementation of these ambitious plans?

[Husak] Efforts to ensure a happy, successful, and peaceful life for the Czechoslovak people are the essence of the 16th CPCZ Congress. That is why we continue to devote most attention to the task of ensuring that the productivity and effectiveness of our economy and the quality of work increase consistently so that effective economic management also increases in all sectors. In other words, what we want to achieve is for every koruna, every kilogram of metal, coal, oil, and other materials, and every hectare of soil to produce increasingly greater results.

The main method to achieve this is to better exploit the production reserves and the potential of our economy. We attach special importance to speeding up the development rate of science and technology and to more extensively applying scientific and technological achievements in promoting the aims of socialist construction. Further improving the management of the national economy, raising the quality of planning, expanding the prerogatives and responsibilities of enterprises, and effectively applying the socialist principles of remuneration also occupy an important place in our plans. We regard the issues of personal responsibility, socialist discipline, and organizational skills as the prime issues of all levels of management. The importance of increasing our share in international socialist integration and the comprehensive development of cooperation with the USSR, the PPR, and other socialist countries continues to increase in the difficult 1980's.

While solving economic tasks, we continue to pay unceasing attention to developing socialist social relations. Our principal concern is that the principles of socialist democracy are consistently observed in practice and that citizen participation in management and administration as well as in developing and implementing our policy continues to increase. We want the importance of the National Front, which is evidence of strong ties between the Communists, members of the other political parties, and nonparty people, to increase. We also want the role of social organizations, especially of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Union of Youth, to increase. According to the recent CPCZ Central Committee plenum, despite difficult domestic conditions and the exceedingly more complicated external international political and economic circumstances, we have been on the whole successful in implementing the basic aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In this connection we make no secret of the fact that we have to overcome a number of difficulties and problems and to eliminate subjective shortcomings. However, although there is no lack of criticism in the evaluations of what we have achieved since the 16th CPCZ Congress, we are convinced that we will be able to carry out our appointed tasks and to look confidently forward to the future.

[TRYBUNA LUDU] Since the publication of the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and other Soviet proposals almost a year ago, the situation in the world has continued to become increasingly more complicated.

This can be traced back to the policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and the NATO bloc, particularly to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. What conclusions has your country's leadership drawn from this?

[Husak] Indeed, the world is going through a very complicated period of time. The international situation has clearly deteriorated, and the United States, which has committed itself to boosting armaments and is trying to restore its domination over the world and to dictate its will to nations, is primarily responsible for this. The deployment of the new American intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries presents a special danger.

The most important task of our times is to ensure peaceful living and working conditions for our people and to actively participate in the struggle for peace. This was again stressed by the CPCZ Central Committee when it discussed the problems of the international situation at its session a few days ago.

The proposals adopted by the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and by the summit meeting of the socialist countries in Moscow, as well as other Soviet peace initiatives indicate the real road to constructively resolving the present international problems. These proposals are consistent with the most vital interests of nations and enjoy the full support of the Czechoslovak people.

Efforts to promote detente, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, disarmament, and extensive international cooperation continue to be the unalterable line of the socialist countries' peaceful foreign policy.

In connection with the militarist policy of imperialism, the Warsaw Pact states have often publicly stated that they will not allow the present strategic balance of world power to be undermined and that they will be forced to respond in the form of suitable measures in the interest of the security of their countries and in order to preserve peace. The specific shape of these measures was illustrated by the important statement made by Y. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 24 November 1983, which we fully support. These measures also include the acceleration of preparatory work connected with deploying operational-tactical missiles in Czechoslovakia. This work began a few weeks ago as a result of the agreement between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Our people have not forgotten the bitter experience during the period of the Munich events of 1938 and the fascist occupation of our country. They have learned a clear lesson from those events: the unshakable unity, friendship, and alliance with the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states is the most important guarantee of our country's security in the face of a new imperialist threat.

Although the present international situation is very serious, it is possible to save peace and to put up a barrier against the aggressive plans of imperialism. However, this calls for intensifying the efforts of the forces of peace worldwide and for strengthening the political, economic, and defense power of the socialist community as well as its unity and cohesiveness. We regard the development of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation as an important contribution to achieving this aim.

[TRYBUNA LUDU] What tasks is the CPCZ posing for its ideological and propaganda front in connection with the efforts of imperialism to intensify its propaganda aggression against the socialist countries?

[Husak] Czechoslovakia, too, has become an object of intensified pressure by foreign imperialist propaganda, which is an element and instrument of imperialism's aggressive policy. Hostile propaganda centers continue to exploit whatever they can to achieve their purpose -- the young people's lack of political experience, patriotic feelings, religious confessions and the inevitable difficulties of economic development. Every rumor and every provocation is useful for them if they can use them in presenting as true that which is false and vice versa, in sowing mistrust and uncertainty among people, in disorienting people, in driving a wedge between people in the socialist countries and in undermining their social system.

That is why in our daily party work we place great stress on speedily and genuinely explaining to large sections of the people why we have to solve our tasks to promote social development, and on indicating the sources of our successes and the reasons for the difficulties and obstacles we have to overcome. What we want to do is to illustrate correctness of party policy and to strengthen people's trust in the prospects of socialist development with the help of practical achievements.

At the same time, we want to publicly unmask the true face of imperialism, its responsibility for aggravating international tension and intensifying armaments, its hypocrisy, and its propaganda methods.

We take the view that the people will be able to see more quickly through every maneuver of imperialist propaganda if they have better knowledge of the essence and aims of our policy, if they share more extensively in socialist construction, and if they are increasingly more convinced with the help of their own experience that the road we are treading is correct.

We attach special importance to the consistent upbringing of people, especially of young people, in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism and to strengthening and intensifying fraternal attitudes toward the Soviet peoples, the people of the PPR, and the peoples of other socialist countries.

[TRYBUNA LUDU] Esteemed Comrade Secretary, following the visit by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to Prague in the spring of 1982 and following his talks with you, a further expansion of cooperation between our parties and states has taken place. How do you evaluate the results of that visit this year and what prospects do you see for it?

[Husak] We are deeply convinced that the cooperation between our fraternal parties and states is a factor of unique significance for the favorable socialist development of the socialist community and for the consolidation of its unity as well as for the success of our joint struggle for peace and progress. That is why we are sincerely pleased that this cooperation has been invigorated and developed since the visit of the PZPR first secretary to Prague in 1982. Fruitful meetings of party, government, and economic officials and of representatives of social organizations and of scientific, cultural, and sports agencies have taken place. Economic contacts and trade are increasing. Production specialization, coproduction, and scientific-technical cooperation are developing. All this is a good foundation for our cooperation to achieve its previous level and to gradually exceed it.

In the almost 40 years since World War II, we have learned that the closer our cooperation is, the more favorably we can march forward, and the more favorable the development of socialist construction, the greater the area of our cooperation.

This experience, the unity of the interests and aims of our peoples and countries, their kinship and proximity, and the similarity of their tasks of socialist construction irrefutably show that Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation has good and promising prospects and that it will always and to an increasing extent stimulate the blossoming of our countries. We will constantly seek to achieve this in the spirit of the Czechoslovak-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Assistance and in the spirit of our international relations.

CHNOUPEK, CUBA'S MALMIERCA TOASTS REPORTED

LD052223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] In the Cernin Palace in Prague today the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Cuba, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, assessed Czechoslovak-Cuban relations and opportunities for their further development. They also exchanged views on key questions of the current international situation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek highly praised the purposeful activity, principled nature, and consistent internationalism of Socialist Cuba, its irreplaceable role in strengthening the anti-imperialist orientation of the Nonaligned Movement, and its help given to the national-liberation struggle of many other countries. He said that the installation of new first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe has upset the existing military balance and at the same time brought about a new military-strategic and political situation.

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, delivering his toast, confirmed the seriousness of the current world situation and underlined Cuba's support for concrete steps toward mutual security, taken by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states at sessions held in January and June 1983, and the recent peace proposals of Comrade Yuriy Andropov. The Cuban minister of foreign affairs attached particular importance to the agreement between the Government of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union and the GDR, on preparing for the development of operational-tactical missiles on their territories.

Husak, Strougal Talks

LD061502 Prague CTK in English 1329 GMT 06 Dec 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received on Tuesday Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, currently visiting Czechoslovakia. They appreciated the high level of Czechoslovak-Cuban relations and agreed that prerequisites exist for their promotion in all spheres.

Exchanging views on the present situation in the world, Gustav Husak and Isidoro Malmierca stressed the importance of the unity and combined action of all progressive, national liberation, and democratic forces in the struggle against the policy of imperialism and the threat of war, and for peace and relaxation of international tension.

The same day, Isidoro Malmierca was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to discuss the international situation. Lubomir Strougal praised Cuba's high-principled and internationalist foreign policy, and stressed the importance of firm unity and alliance of the socialist countries.

He informed the guest about the development of the Czechoslovak economy this year and future plans, and stressed his country's interest in the promotion of cooperation with Cuba.

SVAZARM CONGRESS DEALS WITH DEFENSE ISSUES

LD031134 Prague CTK in English 1050 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Prague -- The 7th Congress of the Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation With the Army, SVAZARM, opened here Saturday [3 Dec]. This voluntary defence-oriented mass political organization with a membership of over one million is a member of the National Front.

The union fulfils important [words indistinct] in the defence education of the population, the preparation of young men for their two-year military service, and the development of sports and physical training.

SVAZARM Chairman Lieutenant General Vaclav Horacek stressed in a report on the organization's activity in the last five years, which has opened the two-day congress, that "in the coming period the union should take a more effective share in expounding the peace policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries, helping strengthen cooperation between states, their armies, and paramilitary organizations."

SVAZARM'S activity stemming from its membership of thirteen international sports organizations is also politically important and responsible. In the last five years its sportsmen have gained 179 world and European championship medals and the titles of 32 European champions and 16 world champions. The greatest successes have been gained by SVAZARM in motoring, aviation, shooting and aircraft modelling.

The 7th Congress of SVAZARM is attended by a delegation of the Communist Party, the National Front, and the Government of Czechoslovakia headed by Party Presidium Member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

Also taking part are delegations of partner organizations from 13 countries, including six European socialist states, Afghanistan, People's Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Syria, and Vietnam.

Andropov Statement Supported

LD041359 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] The seventh state-wide congress of SVAZARM ended in Prague today. Lieutenant General Vaclav Horacek was reelected chairman of SVAZARM Central Committee. The delegates sent a letter of greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee supporting the retaliatory defensive measures instituted by the socialist countries to restore military balance and to safeguard their security. At the same time they stressed that they will direct all their efforts to achieve a higher level of class, patriotic, and internationalist education of citizens, and of young people in particular.

In a letter to the Central Committee of the fraternal All-Union Voluntary Organization for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the Soviet Union [DOSSAF], delegates expressed full support for the recent statement by the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, on important measures for the defense of the Soviet Union and its allies. A resolution adopted at the close of the congress concerns raising the level of ideological, working, and moral education and the more vigorous dissemination of knowledge about scientific and technological development. It further stresses the need to improve young people's preparedness for service in the armed forces and to direct more consistantly SVAZARM's activity for the benefit of building up the country and its defense.

Husak Receives Delegation

LD060042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received at Prague Castle a delegation of the Union for Cooperation With the Army [SVAZARM] led by Lieutenant General Vaclav Horacek, chairman of its Central Committee.

Comrade Vaclav Horacek informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the course and results of the Seventh SVAZARM Congress and about the work of this over 1 million-strong voluntary defense-oriented organization in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He thanked the CPCZ Central Committee and Comrade Gustav Husak personally for their continuing interest in and support for the activity of SVAZARM, and assured him that SVAZARM members will continue, through their work, to contribute actively to the implementation of the CPCZ policy, to strengthening the economic and defense strength of our country, and to the struggle for the preservation of peace.

Comrade Gustav Husak in reply highlighted the challenging and honorable role of SVAZARM in educating our citizens in socialist patriotism and internationalism, and especially in preparing young people for service in the Czechoslovak People's Army. In the prevailing conditions, Comrade Gustav Husak stated, in which imperialism is stepping up its militarist policy, the effort to increase the defense capability of our country and of the whole socialist community is becoming increasingly important. Therefore we value and support your political education work, the purpose of which is to help SVAZARM members develop into politically aware and convinced builders and defenders of their homeland. As with all other social organizations, SVAZARM's close integration with all aspects of the life and work of our people and with our socialist society is of fundamental importance for its activities.

In this connection, Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the contribution of the work and activity of SVAZARM members and officials in implementing the program of the National Front, and to its increasing collaboration with the national committees, with factories, schools, and other social organizations. He emphasized the role and responsibility of SVAZARM members in developing the all-round technical education of the young generation as well as their technical and sports training. Comrade Gustav Husak described as a continuing task the cohesion of SVAZARM's activity with the fulfillment of economic tasks.

He also drew attention to the opportunities for SVAZARM organizations to encourage and foster the interest of young people in finding out about and assimilating modern technology, and in acquiring technical knowledge and skills. He also highlighted the need to pay attention above all to improving and expanding their activities in the kinds of specialization in which the widest possible range of citizens, especially young people, could take part.

We went on to talk about SVAZARM's role in motoring and in encouraging motorists to increase road safety. He also stressed the further increase in demands in top-level sport within SVAZARM and the exemplary representation of our socialist homeland. Comrade Gustav Husak concluded by thanking the members and officials of our defense-oriented organization for their work so far, wished them success, and assured them that the party and state bodies will continue to lend their all-round support to SVAZARM's activities. Comrade Gustav Husak then stayed on for an informal meeting with the delegation members, during which they spoke about their experiences, current problems and tasks of SVAZARM.

Indra Attacks West

AU061447 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 83 p 2

[Speech by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, delivered on the opening day of the Seventh Congress of the Union for Cooperation with the Army, in Prague on 3 December]

[Excerpts] Our society has a permanent interest in preparing for the fatherland's defense. In the current strained international political situation, this task is exceptionally important, and its extent and content must be fulfilled with much greater consistency. It was precisely the necessity to react in a corresponding manner to developments in international relations that made the CPCZ Central Committee address itself to these questions at its ninth session. The published report of the Central Committee Presidium has equipped our public with convincing arguments, it clearly explained our foreign policy principles as well as the reasons for our recent course. We do not have to change anything regarding the foreign-political orientation expressed at the 16th congress. We have not violated the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems; we continue to see our principal objective in the struggle for maintaining peace as the only alternative for mankind's survival; we remain advocates of resolving all problems through political negotiations; we are against sending the merry-go-round of feverish arms buildup whirling; we have always supported the initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at reducing the danger of new, especially nuclear, war, and at complete disarmament; at international forums we have always proceeded side by side with our Warsaw Pact allies.

The responsibility for the unprecedented aggravation of international relations rests with the imperialists, above all, with the present U.S. Administration, and with its NATO allies, who are subordinating themselves to its dictate. It is they who have made ideological struggle the essence of their states' foreign policy. They have the audacity to claim that "there are more important things than peace"; are fabricating theses about a "crusade against communism"; they want to rectify the "mistakes of history," which they see in the existence of the countries of real socialism; they depict the Soviet Union as an "evil empire"; they are usurping the right to proclaim the whole world as the sphere of their vital interests; they are inventing doctrines about the possibility of some sort of "limited nuclear war," or even about a "victory in a total nuclear war"; and they are, unfortunately, fulfilling these perverted theories by equally perverted deeds. Beginning with insolent interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, all the way to denying nations the right to choose the social system under which they want to live, and the robber-like attack on small Grenada, on which they tried out the dubious "heroism" of their marine infantry. They are trying to upset the existing strategic parity between the United States and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact; they are feeding the insatiable Moloch of the military-industrial complex with downright astronomical sums; they are developing increasingly destructive weapons, and even attempting to transform space into a battlefield. It is they who are responsible for the Damocles sword of nuclear war hanging over mankind. The decision to station additional American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries has contributed to this. And all this -- apparently in the spirit of the bourgeois interpretation of democracy -- at variance with the clearly manifested opposition of their own nations and of all mankind. At the same time, they are downright shamelessly deceiving the public by unbelievably juggling figures to prove "Soviet superiority" and their "defenselessness," and by loudly professing their yearning for peace, they are covering up their bellicose craving for ruling the world, for reversing the logical historical development.

What is to be done when all Soviet initiatives -- and there have been quite a few -- fall on deaf ears? What is to be done when the United States and its allies have not shown one slight bit of political good will to arrive at a sensible agreement? Only politicians who perceive the world according to their mental image could believe they could intimidate the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states, to force them to unilaterally disarm and accept humiliating conditions they would dictate to them. Our nations have experienced for their own that giving in to an aggressor only increases his appetite. Munich was the result of the policy of reconciliation to aggressive Nazi demands, of a policy which sacrificed Czechoslovakia to Hitler, and was one of the main causes of -- thus far -- the most terrible war in mankind's history.

In this respect history will not repeat itself! The Soviet Union in time drew attention to the fact that it will not permit the upsetting of the achieved military equilibrium, that it will take the necessary measures for its defense and for the defense of its allies. All sensibly thinking people understand this course as a forced necessity.

The assembly of American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe is a brutal reality today, the United States has ruthlessly pushed through its original objective. The Czechoslovak party and state leadership, too, must draw conclusions from this, and strengthen its own defense, and that of its allies. However, we continue to hold the view that the struggle for maintaining peace and thwarting the aggressive plans of American imperialism must be stepped up, and we will actively assist in this. We continue to favor political negotiations and all equitable and mutually advantageous forms of cooperation among states with different social systems -- but this dialogue will take place under much more complex conditions, the authors of which are sitting in the White House, the Pentagon, and in NATO staffs. They too will be responsible for the consequences of their policy...

We will not cease our construction work [budovatelska prace], and at the same time we will be reinforcing our defense, including intensive paramilitary education in which SVAZARM too will greatly participate after its seventh congress. We are drawing our historical optimism, the conviction that common sense will prevail, and the certainty for all coming years, above all, from our unshakable alliance with the first and the mightiest socialist state -- the USSR.

DISCUSSION OF CSSR-USSR MISSILE 'COUNTERMEASURES'

AU061737 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 and 5 December, on page 3 in each instance, carries in two installments a 7,000-word account of an undated roundtable discussion held in the RUDE PRAVO editorial office, devoted to the CSSR-Soviet agreement to start on Czechoslovak territory "prepratatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes." Participants in the discussion, which was "prepared and chaired" by RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Jarmila Houfova, include several RUDE PRAVO readers who, in letters to the newspaper, expressed their support for the socialist countries' "countermeasures" and the following Czechoslovak "experts on military-political affairs" -- Ivan Broz, candidate of sciences, of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Jiri Gojda, editor of the army periodical LIDOVA ARMADA; Colonel Adolf Novotny, candiate of sicences, department head at the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy in Bratislava; and Colonel Zdenek Prochazka, doctor of sciences, chief of the Military Political Institute.

In their initial statements, the readers explain the motives that prompted them to write to RUDE PRAVO. They all refer to their fear of war, to the "threat to world peace" posed by the new American missiles in Western Europe, and to their support for measures "strengthening the defense capability" of Czechoslovakia and the socialist community.

Antonin Stastny, a pensioner from Roudnice nad Labem, says, for example: "I deem the agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the CSSR highly necessary. After all, we are being threatened from all sides; they are getting ready to attack us. It would be hazardous not to do anything against this. I have come across a person who was not clear about our defense measures. I told him: What would you do if someone was getting ready to take a swing at you with a stick. He answered that he would be looking for a stick as well. And I told him: You see, and they are preparing many such sticks against us, so we have to act accordingly."

Another pensioner, Jindrich Balsan from Prague, says: "I firmly trust that the war that the Western powers would like to unleash will not take place. But I do not rely just on this faith. Nor is it enough to appeal to reason. I want to be sure that the aggressor cannot act with impunity. He must realize that he will gain nothing. That is why I fully and without any reservations approve of the agreement between the Soviet and Czechoslovak Governments. I know that the missiles on our territory will play the role of a deterrent defensive system and that, in the event of an attack on us, they will destroy the aggressor's military targets, on which they will be zeroed. We will not let ourselves be provoked into a war. But, equally, we will not let ourselves be humbly led to slaughter."

Frantisek Vanicek, a state employee from Beroun, also endorses the Czechoslovak-Soviet missile accord. He says: "No one can afford to stand aside in the present situation. He must be either for peace or for the other alternative, a nuclear catastrophe. There is no such thing as a middle position, as expressed in the attitude 'I don't care." I am deeply convinced that the military countermeasures are necessary and unavoidable. We must not budge."

Eva Kalendova, a student from Cesky Brod, criticizes what she acknowledges are indifferent fellow-citizens. She says: "I am sorry to say that there are people among us who approach various things and various events as though they did not affect them. But the threat to our country by American weapons does affect even them.

"We are too small a state to be able to defend ourselves on our own. It is good that we have allied ourselves with the Soviet Union because history has shown that the Soviet Union has always pursued a policy of peace, that it has always sought to preserve peace. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries need peace because socialism cannot be built in a state of war. In a state of war, nothing at all can be done. It is thus a completely natural and logical conclusion that we must join forces with someone who wants to defend peace and who also has the same weapons as the enemy."

Renata Safarova, a state employee from Chrudim, then addresses the first question to the attending military experts. She asks: "In the newspapers I read that it is always the United States that comes up with new weapons and that the Soviet Union introduces certain military devices only some time after the Americans do. Sometimes this time is rather long, 5 years or even more. I would like to ask whether this is not at the expense of our defense because I have the feeling that in this way NATO always maintains a certain edge over the Warsaw Pact. I realize that the introduction of new weapons requires vast financial resources but defense is necessary."

Responding to the question, Col Novotny concedes that "the military strength of socialism plays an important role and is the basic element that restrains imperialism." But he adds that if the Soviet Union came up with new weapons systems, it would initiate, in fact, a new round in the arms race. He dispels fears of a "technological supremacy of the West" by arguing that "it does not exist" and that "the Soviet Union and the socialist countires in general are capable of demonstrating at the decisive moment that they are sufficiently strong militarily and that, if necessary, they are able to use this strength."

Besides, Novotny argues, "the Soviet Union has a defensive doctrine, which means that it does not have to react to all systems being introduced in the West, owing to NATO's aggressive doctrine." This is true, for example, of the neutron bomb or the cruise missile. But Novotny emphasizes that this is not true of all weapons. He says: "This does not absolutely apply to the sphere of normal [normalni] weapons, which are already being introduced. The Soviet Union will on no account allow imperialism to achieve supremacy in this sphere. These weapons, which are also in the possession of our Army, are fully commensurate with, and ensure, the security of our state. But this category also includes the missile systems that are the subject of the agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the CSSR and which ensure the collective security of the socialist countries. They are a precisely calculated but also politically important response."

In another response to Safarova's question, Prochazka explains the reasons that led to the CSSR-Soviet missile accord. He says that the agreement was preceded by "a number of goodwill gestures and initiatives" made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries aimed at preventing the production or at least the deployment of the new missiles. But none of these proposals "have met with a single positive response." Quite the contrary, he says: "In Western Europe, everything is ready for the deployment of U.S. missiles. Should we wait for all missiles to be stationed there? In that case, we would be doing exactly, and very markedly so, what Comrade Safarova just spoke about. We would be reacting all too late."

In the subsequent statement, Broz discusses the correlation of forces between the Soviet Union and NATO. He says that, by deploying 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, NATO would gain a 1.52:1 supremacy in carriers of nuclear weapons and an even more striking supremacy in the number of nuclear warheads, in which it already has a 3,000:2,100 advantage, according to Broz. This would create "a completely new, not only unfavorable but absolutely unacceptable military-strategic and political situation for the socialist countries."

Col Prochazka goes on to discuss how the new U.S. missiles change the political and military situation. He emphasizes that the new missiles can reach their destination in just a few minutes, which makes it impossible to use the "hot line" between the White House and Moscow at a time of crisis, as in the case of intercontinental missiles. This "considerably increases the danger of a war breaking out," he says. Second, the new missiles also increase the danger of war by "providing the United States -- that is, those militaristic circles rallied around President Reagan that naively believe that they finally have a chance to destroy the socialist countries-- with the temptation to do so, without risking too great damage for the United States." Prochazka calls this motion "naive" as "never again will events in Europe not affect the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and all Warsaw Pact countries on the one hand, and the United States and its allies in Western Europe on the other."

The notion that a future nuclear war can be limited to Europe is also rejected by Novotny and Gojda, in the subsequent statements. In addition, Gojda also mentions the intention of the United States -- disclosed by former President Nixon in a recent interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL -- to use the Pershing II missile not only in Europe but also against targets in northern Africa or the Middle East. Gojda says that, in view of these plans, "our measures are designed not only to rule out the chance of war being unleased in Europe but also to curb the aggressive designs of imperialism in other regions."

Justifying the socialist countries' "countermeasures," Col Novotny then says: "To this very day, to the present, peace actually has been based on strategic balance on the ability of the Soviet Union to respond to the aggressor in the same manner in which the aggressor is threatening the Soviet Union."

"When we look at the deployment of missile systems on our territory, we see that our objective and understandable effort is to maintain parity, the parity which is upset by the adversary's Pershing and cruise missiles. In other words, the socialist countries have the same right to security as France, the United States, the FRG, and so forth. Hence, they must establish for them the same conditions as those with which they threaten us. Of course, the ideal peace would be one without nuclear missiles. But given the present situation, the existence of imperialism, it is feasible to achieve one thing -- parity, but at a lower level. Our failure or inability to react would upset this basic principle and this would mean risking war, a conflict. At any rate, we would risking blackmail of the socialist countries."

Addressing the next question to the military experts, Jarmila Novotna, a kindergarten teacher from Uherske Hradiste, then asks if a computer error could really unleash a nuclear war.

In his answer, Ivan Broz notes that there have already been cases of human or technical failure and refers to the recent false alarm in the Colorado Springs center of U.S. strategic forces caused by a malfunctioning computer, and to the accidents of U.S. aircraft with nuclear weapons on board. However, Broz also mentions the existence of "multiple safeguards against accidental errors" with which all the missile systems are equipped. Nevertheless, he concludes, "the risk of failure -- not only of the technical but also of the human factor -- must prompt us to intensify our struggle even more against the U.S. nuclear missiles" and "to be prepared and highly vigilant."

Referring to another source of danger, Novotny says that "the U.S. missiles are, in fact, half-baked" and points out that tests of the Pershing II missiles have shown a 31 percent failure rate.

Pensioner Jindrich Balsan then asks the last question. He says: "People sometimes ask whether it is possible to ascertain the exact moment the enemy prepares the missiles for launching. Can we presume that they are about to be launched, and take counter-measures?"

Answering the question, Broz says: "The war is supposed to come as a suprise to us, to catch us off guard. One of the facts of surprise is an attack by the same missiles we are talking about. However, even so, every such action -- that is, the preparation for the missiles' launching -- would not remain secret. The Warsaw Pact states must be able, and are able to prevent these missiles from delivering a lethal blow to us.

"The very preparatory work for the deployment of operational -- tactical missile complexes on the territories of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, countries bordering on the FRG, is our answer to the Western steps. All its strategists and the responsible politicians, in particular, will have to carefully weigh all the military connections. now. We, too, have to reckon and weigh. In particular, we have to consider the fact that it takes only 6-8 minutes for the Pershing II missiles to reach even the most remote corners of the territories of the socialist countries, including the European part of the USSR, and only seconds to reach our territory. For our defense to be adequate, our defensive missiles must have the same potential effect. They must expose the potential adversary to the same risk to which he is exposing us. There is our guarantee that we do not have to be afraid."

In the concluding statement, Col Novotny asserts that the socialist countries are not out to "beat" anyone but only want to be sure that their own security is ensured. This will only be the case, he says, when "the enemies of peace know that we are ready to die for it, that we will not yield to blackmail and fear."

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR 6 DEC

LD061438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Federal Government Premier Lubomir Strougal left today on a friendly working visit to the GDR at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Federal Government premier is accompanied by Svatopluk Potac, deputy Federal Government premier; Bohumil Urban, federal minister of foreign trade; and Jindrich Rehorke, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Lubomir Strougal and members of his party were seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Deputy Premiers of the Federal Government Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Martin Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, and other government officials.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW CREATES NEW STATE COMMISSION

WA060003 Prague SBIRKA ZAKONU in Czech No 26, 1983 p 742

[Constitutional Law Number 114, dated 26 October 1983, on establishing a State Commission for R&D and Investment Development]

[Text] The Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic agreed on the following constitutional law:

Article 1. A State Commission for R&D and Investment Development hereafter "State Commission") is hereby established as the central agency of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic State Administration responsible for R&D and investment development.

Article 2. (1) The State Commission consists of a State Commission chairman, who is the deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; deputy premiers; and other State Commission members.

(2) The chairman of the State Commission is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The deputy chairman and other members of the State Commission are appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Government of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

(3) Other members of the State Commission are the deputy premiers of the Czech Socialist Republic and of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and are charged with managing the Czech Commission for R&D and Investment Development and the Slovak Commission for R&D and Investment Development, respectively.

(4) The chairman of the State Commission is responsible for the work of the State Commission and its instrumentalities.

Article 3. The Federal Ministry for Technological and Investment Developement, established by Article 1, paragraph 2 of Constitutional Law No 126/1970 of the Law Digest, which deals with the measures in the system of federal central agencies presided over by the members of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is hereby abolished.

Article 4. This Constitutional Law becomes effective on 1 November 1983.

[signed] Husak; [signed] Indra; [signed] Strougal

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH PZPR'S CZYREK

LD061610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Tuesday in Berlin, Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Jozef Czyrek conveyed fraternal greetings from Army General Woyciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which were warmly reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the meeting Erich Honecker briefed his guests on the achievements of the GDR working people in the implementation of the policy decided by the 10th SED Congress for the benefit of the people and for safeguarding peace. The broad approval of the GDR population of the decisions of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting is an impressive testimony to their civic commitment and an expression of the desire to do everything for the strengthening of socialism and peace.

With the further augmentation of the leading role of the party, the continual strengthening of its trusting relations with the masses, the deepening of the alliance of all parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front, the SED is creating all the preconditions necessary to ensure that the people's efforts are effectively aimed at this great goal.

The general secretary stated that a new situation had arisen as a result of the start of deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in the FRG and other NATO countries. In view of this the GDR regards as unavoidable the taking of the necessary counter-measures on its territory in accordance with the agreement with the governments of the Soviet Union and the CSSR.

It is now more important than ever to energetically continue the struggle for the prevention of a world nuclear war. This policy, serving the vital interests of the people, is being carried out by the entire GDR population, by all classes and strata.

Jozef Czyrek informed Erich Honecker about the decisions of the most recent PZPR Central Committee meeting, which pursue the aim of improving the country's economic situation. Solution of the tasks set by the Party would help achieve a further stabilization in all social areas. The further strengthening of the power of the PZPR, its ideological and organizational strengthening, as demonstrated at present by the election meetings of the PZPR basic organizations, are an essential basis for this.

The Polish comrades described the prevention of a nuclear war as the most important task of the present. This calls for even closer cooperation among peace-loving forces in order to restrain the dangerous course of confrontation and armament followed by the United States and NATO. The Polish people, who suffered greatly under the horrors of World War II, will, in unshakeable alliance with the Soviet Union, and as a firm component of the socialist community, mobilize all forces in order to contribute to the preservation of peace in Europe and in the world.

Erich Honecker and his guests assessed the results of the realization of measures agreed during the visit by a GDR party and state delegation in August this year as an impressive demonstration of the deepening of mutual relations and cooperation in all spheres of political, economic, scientific, and cultural life. Cooperation between the SED and the PZPR on a central and regional level is developing particularly successfully. This was given expression at the seminar of first secretaries of SED bezirk executives and first secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees of the border areas of the two countries.

SCHUERER, USSR'S KOSTANDOV DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD062305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2048 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Erfurt, 6 Dec (ADN) -- The 33rd meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR continued on Tuesday. Control meetings on the state of realization of earlier agreements, information visits in GDR combines and enterprises, as well as working talks by groups of experts dominated the second day of discussions.

The chairmen of both sides of the government commission, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spent this day in the Erfurt area (bezirk).

Here in the Karl Marx VEB microelectronics enterprise they acquainted themselves with tasks agreed in the December 1982 government agreement for long-term cooperation in microelectronics. They believe that on the basis of joint research, the development of the most modern basic technologies of new components and microprocessors, as well as the production of specialist equipment and materials for microelectronics, is advancing well. The work for the more widespread use of microelectronics is being intensified in all branches of the national economies of both countries. There is a significant increase in the mutual delivery of components and equipment. Both chairmen expressed thanks for the high commitment and inventiveness of the workers, engineers, and scientists involved.

Our countries, Leonid Kostandov stressed, complement one another very well in mastering the tasks of microelectronics. A high level of cooperation must continue to be guaranteed. Gerhard Schuerer referred to the statement by the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee that the close cooperation with the USSR in microelectronics creates favorable conditions to do justice to the growing demands of the scientific-technological revolution and to making available significant reserves. The chairmen agreed on measures to concentrate the forces more strongly and to guide even more precisely further realization of the agreement.

Leonid Kostandov and Gerhard Schuerer further inspected, among other things, computerized, highly productive production lines and a plant for the automatic torch cutting of steel plates in the central enterprise of the Herbert Warnke combine. This major enterprise, which delivers high performance machines and production lines for the production of sheet metal and solid components, specializes in these products within CEMA.

PLAN WITH USSR TO 'DEEPEN' MILITARY RELATIONS

AU051817 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The National People's Army [NVA] and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSSD] will further deepen their proven relations of close comradeship in arms in the 1983-84 training year. This has been envisaged by a joint plan which was signed on Friday [2 December] by Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA's Main Political Administration, and by Colonel General Aleksey Lisichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the GSSD Main Political Directorate.

During a cordial meeting at a Soviet troop formation the interlocutors made the assessment that the alliance of class and arms between the members of the two armies has successfully developed during the past training year.

The new plan will also help to consolidate the inviolable comradeship-in-arms between the soldiers of the NVA and of the Soviet Army as an important prerequisite for the reliable protection of the socialist gains and peace.

The document provides in part for an exchange of experiences, performance comparisons, friendship meetings and for an exchange of speakers. Numerous events are dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The traditional comradeship-in-arms week, from 23 February to 1 March, will again turn into a climax and will demonstrate the affinity of the socialist soldiers with the GDR working people.

CSSR PREMIER LUBOMIR STROUGAL BEGINS VISIT

Met by Stoph

LD061444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (ADN) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived in Berlin today for talks with Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Willi Stoph cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Late this afternoon talks will start in the Council of Ministers building between the government heads and other public figures from the two countries. This evening Willi Stoph is giving a dinner in honor of his guest.

Talks With Stoph Begin

LD061654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, met on Tuesday in Berlin for a first exchange of views. Talks began between the two statesmen in the GDR Council of Ministers building, with personages from the GDR and the entourage of the CSSR premier participating therein.

Lubomir Strougal arrived in Berlin earlier today.

Participants in Talks Named

LD061843 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal flew into Berlin today on a friendly working visit. Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, welcomed him at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Talks between Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph began this evening in the Council of Ministers building in Berlin. Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade; Jindrich Rehorek, Czechoslovak first deputy foreign minister; and others, took part in the proceedings on the Czechoslovak side. Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the GDR, Pavel Sadovsky, was also present.

The following were present on the GDR side: GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, GDR State Secretary and First Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski, and others. The GDR ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Helmut Ziebart, was also present.

Details on Talks

LD062155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR and the CSSR are firmly resolved to undertake all efforts in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, as well as all peace forces in the world, to prevent the world from sliding into a nuclear inferno and to secure world peace. This was confirmed by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and the chairman of the CSSR Government, Lubomir Strougal, Tuesday at a meeting in Berlin.

The situation that has developed in Europe as a result of the stationing of new nuclear missiles in the FRG and other countries is considered especially dangerous.

Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal underlined the demands of their states and peoples to stop and reverse the stationing of missiles. The appearance of American first-strike weapons at the front door of the socialist community forced the community to take effective countermeasures.

Both chairmen emphasized in this context the complete agreement of their countries to the most recent declaration by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The GDR and CSSR will do everything necessary within the framework of their treaty obligations so that the approximate military balance of forces, which is essential for the preservation of peace, is maintained in Europe.

Both sides emphasized that one of the most pressing requirements was to immediately take effective measures to stop the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and to limit and reduce arms on the basis of equality and equal security.

Much time in the exchange of views was devoted to the discussion of bilateral relations. As the core and decisive driving-force of the successful comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR, both politicians characterized the close and trusting alliance between the SED and the CPCZ. They stressed the fundamental significance of the regular meetings between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak for the comprehensive deepening of cooperation between both countries. Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal emphasized that the fraternal alliance between the GDR and CSSR, supported by the unwavering friendship and the close alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, was proving itself as a stable factor for peace on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe.

Guided by the aims of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance from October 3, 1977, Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal discussed the tasks for further expanding bilateral relations. They agreed to continue to develop the cooperation between both states in all fields of society. They gave special attention to cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological fields. Here the two chairmen were able to note with satisfaction that the agreed measures for strengthening performance of both national economies in such important areas as olefinic chemistry, microelectronics, and robot technology, machine tool and agricultural machinery construction, as well as in the materials and energy sector are being speedily implemented.

HONECKER THANKS HUNGARY'S KADAR FOR AWARD

DW011209 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of GDR State Council, at award ceremony at Schloss Niederschoenhausen on 30 November -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Janos Kadar, dear Hungarian comrades: I most cordially thank you, the MSZMP Central Committee, and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic for the honor of receiving the Order of the Hungarian People's Republic Banner with diamonds. I consider this high ward to also be an expression of appreciation for our party and state's activities, and for their policy aimed at strengthening socialism and securing peace. It symbolizes the constantly growing friendship and fruitful cooperation of our Marxist-Leninist parties, and of our states and citizens.

Let me recall at this moment the great revolutionary traditions which we share. The class alliance of the German and Hungarian workers developed and strengthened in the struggle against capitalist exploitation and imperialist war; it has stood the test in the defense of the Hungarian Republic of Councils in 1919, in the ranks of the brigades in Spain, in the anti-fascist resistance struggle, and in the current struggle for peace and socialism.

The working people of our two countries are today shaping the evolved socialist society. Their close cooperation contributes to increasingly bringing the advantages and the values of socialism into play for the sake of people. This corresponds to the main directions of our relations, which are embodied in the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. They were defined during our meeting in June last year, and during today's talks we agreed on further steps for even closer cooperation.

In unswerving friendship with the party and country of Lenin, our fraternal alliance contributes to the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace. This is of particular importance at the present time, when NATO has begun to deploy new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe, an act which aggravates the international situation even further. This is why we will make increased efforts to ensure that peaceful coexistence and arms reduction prevail over the course of arms buildup and confrontation.

Dear Comrade Janos Kadar, rest assured that in the future I will continue to do my utmost for our common cause. I ask you to convey my fraternal greetings to the MSZMP Central Committee and to the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Repulbic. To you and all Hungarian comrades, I wish new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress. Thank you.

U.S. MISSILES, MIDEAST POLICY CONSDQUENCES VIEWED

DW070842 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Guenter Leuschner's "International Review"]

[Excerpts] The press conference in Moscow at noon, about which we have already informed you, has made plain once again the significance and the consequences of the stationing of new American first-strike weapons in West Europe. At the same time it was a response to the fully visible efforts taken by political circles in West Europe to play down these consequences.

It can be assumed, dear listeners, that those in the United States and West Europe who want to minimize the consequences of their actions during the last few weeks, will not take any particular pleasure in this press conference, and this is also due to other reasons. It actually becomes increasingly plain each day that the missile supporters are paying very dearly for their decision in more than only one respect.

Thus, an opinion poll conducted by the Atlantic Research Institute for International Affairs revealed that the West European public's trust in cooperation with the United States in the field of security has strongly decreased. In 1982 some 53 percent of the FRG citizens still believed that the West's security was guaranteed through military cooperation with the United States. Now, one year later, only 34 percent do. During a hearing of the Bundestag defense committee after the deployment debate a scientist said that if one does not soon check the mass psychosis among the people than the FRG is threatened with the destruction of its political system. To be sure, this is a deliberately boundless exaggeration compared to the actual situation, but all this indicates that nobody can expect that after the creation of faits accomplis resistance against them will decrease and that the discussion on basic issues of Western security policy will subside.

Thus, if during the debates in various parliaments the unity within the alliance, time and again is used as an argument for the yes to the missile deployment, then the question arises as to how this is possible if unity against it continues to exist among the people.

In the last analysis it will also leave its mark on NATO itself, whose fall session has begun today, even if unity is demonstrated there deliberately. The deviating stance taken by Denmark speaks for itself and, to be sure, also that of Greece, whose Premier Papandreou has expressively rejected the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in West Europe. It is not NATO's unity but rather the possibilities of Washington's attempts at blackmailing the allies that have grown. Contrary to the desires expressed in West Europe the United States let it be understood that any new negotiation initiatives are out of the question. Instead, already the next demand by the United States, that is to say the increase in NATO armament expenditures from 3 to 4 percent annually -- of course without taking inflation into account -- is on the negotiating table in Athens. These expenditures are to be spent for a considerable increase in so-called conventional armaments.

There is yet another consequence that Washington's NATO partners have to pay as a dangerously high price for their yes to the missiles, for a no would at least have pulled the brakes to further militarization of the American foreign policy. The yes is being regarded in Washington as encouragement. If the Grenada adventure seems to have occurred far remote from the European coasts, then the Middle East is located much closer, and it is there where the United States quite obviously is on its way to twisting the screw of escalation up to a point at which one has to reckon with all consequences.

[Words indistinct] the hitherto heaviest air raids by U.S. planes on the positions of Syrian troops, during which the United States lost three planes, British newspapers had reported on a secret agreement between President Reagan and Prime Minister Shamir, which was intended to jointly force Syria to its knees militarily. This, it was said, is one of the most important goals of the new strategic alliance, and the air raids over the weekend were only a foretaste of what is going to happen. Since the U.S. President has expressly confirmed that he had approved Sunday's raids and that they may be repeated at any time one hardly can harbor any doubts about the revelations in the British press. Thus, confrontation with Syria is programmed. All the idle talk about political solutions in the Middle East has been jettisoned completely.

Those in Western Europe who believed that the lessons of Grenada can be ignored for our continent now find themselves before a heap of broken china because of their short-sighted and reckless policy. This certainly does not acquit them of their joint responsibility for whatever else might happen in the Middle East.

HONECKER GREETS SFRY LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU010902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade:

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the SFRY national day, I convey to you, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, and the fraternal Yugoslav peoples most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, and on my own behalf.

Since their heroic victory in the liberation struggle against fascism and reaction, the peoples of Yugoslavia have made significant achievements in building socialism under the leadership of the LCY, which have gained them the support and respect of the GDR working people.

Be assured that we will continue to make every effort to further develop and deepen the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the SED and the LCY and between the GDR and the SFRY for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism. The united action of all forces interested in peace, arms limitation, disarmament, and detente has increased in importance, especially in view of the dangerous aggravation of the world situation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

I wish the Communists and all working people of Yugoslavia new great successes on the path of socialism.

Dear comrades, accept at this time my best wishes for good health, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

HONECKER REPLIES TO CYPRUT LEADER'S MESSAGE

NC021915 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] GDR State Council Chairman Honecker has reiterated that this country opposes the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot state. Replying to the letter which President Kiprianou recently sent to him Honecker mentions that the Turkish Cypriot action is aimed against the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of the Cyprus Republic, constitutes a direct violation of the UN resolution, and contributes to an increase in the danger, which threatens peace.

Honecker also repeats that his country is following developments with great apprehension and decisively supports a peaceful, lasting, and just solution of the Cyprus problem and the recent UN Security Council resolution on Cyprus.

HONECKER ADDRESSES FDJ SECRETARIAT 2 DEC

AU060930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Dec 83 p 3

[Report on address of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at meeting with FDJ Central Council Secretariat in Berlin on 2 December]

[Text] From the very beginning this meeting between Erich Honecker and the Secretariat of the FDJ Central Committee was a meeting of fellow fighters, who despite diverse ages are united by the same experiences of life, the incontestable principle that party and youth associations are most closely united and will remain that way forever.

After Erich Honecker expressed the most cordial congratulations to those newly elected by the eighth Central Council meeting, he gave the floor to Eberhard Aurich. The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, on behalf of the Central Council and the entire youth association, thanked the SED Central Committee general secretary for the constant support and the great appreciation that has been devoted to the work of the FDJ. He reported in detail on the results and projects in the FDJ peace drive.

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the detailed information and welcomed the fact that the Central Council met immediately after the seventh Central Committee meeting of the SED in order to discuss the contribution of the youth to strengthen socialism and to secure peace in preparation for the 35th GDR anniversary.

Good Results in the Peace Drive

The report expresses the good results which so far have been achieved in the "FDJ Peace Drive" and in the "Pioneer Expedition -- My Home Country GDR," Erich Honecker stated. Thus it was once again proven that the young people of our country have drawn the correct conclusions from the tasks in further shaping the developed socialist society and the new situation brought about by the American policy of preparing a new world war. The further universal strengthening of the GDR, its firm roots in the community with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the fulfilling of its alliance commitments are our answer.

As the seventh Central Committee meeting has stated, our party is continuously implementing the course of the 10th Party Congress. We continue to undertake every effort to implement the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, Erich Honecker stressed. This is not easy under today's conditions. Much is demanded of us. The daily good balance of every individual is necessary, if we want to successfully implement the strategic lines to do everything for peace and for the well-being of the people.

The SED leaders support the efforts of the FDJ to encourage all members to overtake personal assignments in the peace drive and thus struggle for the mandates for the 1984 National Youth Festival. "My Deed for Our Socialist Home Country" is a good slogan. We are certain that the young members and candidate members of our party are proceeding with exemplary festival assignments, Erich Honecker stressed.

Today the main thing is the communist education of the entire youth on a higher level. This youth political task of the 10th Party Congress will be further implemented by the SED.

The relationship between the party and the FDJ is based on trust and comradely cooperation. As the party elections prove new young cadres are constantly developing from the ranks of the FDJ. The leaders of the party will also in the future support the FDJ.

We Have Never Had Illusions About Imperialism

Erich Honecker praised the fact that the FDJ has always been and is a reliable fellow figher against the danger of war.

He recalled the fifties and the actions against the remilitarization in the Federal Republic, the great movements against the threat and danger of war emanating from the most aggressive U.S. circles in the following decades.

Of great importance are the recent actions in which 6 million young people and other citizens expressed their enthusiastic support for the peace policy of socialism and against the NATO intensive armament in Whitsun and everywhere in the GDR. Hundreds of thousands of young working people responded to the appeal of the recent hero of labor Ramona Gailus to work peace shifts on 1 September. Tens of thousands joined in the peace songs of the FDJ singing groups, foreign groups, and soloists during the song tour through the GDR. The peace manifestation on 25 October in the Palace of the Republic impressed millions of television viewers.

The meeting of the Central Committee clearly expressed that especially now the struggle for securing peace must be waged, Erich Honecker said. Therefore the popular slogan of the FDJ "Create Peace Against NATO Weapons" is still of importance. We have never had any illusions about the aims of the class enemy threatening mankind. As imperialism adds another turn to the armament spiral, we will add other chapters to our peace struggle. Peace has always been our ideal. We will struggle for it, however complicated the conditions may be.

Our coutermeasures are the logical reaction to the war policy of imperialism. They serve to maintain the military balance and thus to secure peace.

Just Struggle in the Alliance With the USSR.

We wage our just struggle in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Our historic optimism is based on this fact. However difficult the international situation -- weltschmerz and fear are no compass in the struggle against intensive nuclear armament policy of U.S. imperialism.

The Soviet peace initiatives, the proposal of the USSR to conclude a treaty on the renunciation of force, the proposal for armament limitation and disarmament are a good basis for the peace struggle. The socialist world, a strong Soviet Union, a stable worker-peasant state on German soil, here in the heart of Europe -- they are firm prerequisites to master the task.

The deep crisis of the capitalist system shows that imperialism gives no prospects for the youth and is not able to. In contrast to that, it becomes more and more obvious: Only socialism is able to solve the vital questions of the youth and give it a happy future. In this the youth in socialism participates.

Erich Honecker stated that for capitalism, in contrast to phenomena of the Weimar time and other historic parallels, today not even the intensive armament is a means to reduce mass unemployment and in particular youth unemployment. It constantly increases. What this means precisely for young people must be made more and more clear.

Great Effect of the Personal Example

Erich Honecker continued to stress: We strongly believe that in the work of the FDJ the constant political talk with the youth, the intensive explanation of the policy of the party has become the supreme dictate. He who, like the FDJ members and young pioneers, wants to adopt the communists' purpose of life, emulates the communits, wants to meet them, must see them.

We all know how great the effect of a personal example is for young people. Thus we will bring the best FDJ members to realize that it is the highest distinction to belong to our militant alliance. The present situation especially demands that one answer all questions of the youth in a party-minded and open way. Therefore you are well advised to constantly join ranks, to gather the aktiv again and again to have talks with the youth. We also very much appreciate your efforts to develop new ideas and much creativity to spread the policy of the party and the ideology of the workers class among the youth. The political confrontation with imperialism is nothing new for us all, since 1945 we have known nothing else but to implement the development and growth of our country under the eyes of a world that is so to speak under the barrage of the enemy. By the way, that is not necessarily a disadvatange concerning the development of conscious and battle-tested cadres.

In this connection one must state that our youth has today a good general education through our schooling, in which highly qualified teachers are working.

At FDJ member assemblies, at youth forums, and in the FDJ study year you ought to present the development and growing of the GDR, the fundamental changes that have been implemented since the setting up of the worker-peasant power under the leadership of the party of the workers class on German soil, Erich Honecker proposed to the youth functionaries.

The pride of the youth in the achievements will be expressed in unanimous support for the people's candidates at the 6 May elections next year. We are firmly convinced of that, Erich Honecker continued. As for the FDJ in particular, it is expected that it will participate in shaping the election day and that it will hold talks with the young voters and those voting for the first time. Many tested FDJ members ought to be proposed for the election as deputies and even as mayors.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure that the FDJ has such a great part in implementing the party's economic strategy. The continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is that field in which the youth can make its personal contribution to universally strengthening the GDR.

Concerning the letter which the 3,500 delegates of the Congress of the Workers Youth handed to Erich Honecker and in which they accepted very demanding commitments, Erich Honecker stated that they will fulfill every individual point. Resulting from the high aims of the 1984 national economic plan are even higher demands for the energy and industriousness of the youth. In this connection the economic result of the FDJ initiative as well as the education result must be taken into account. Many youth brigades are already working in accordance with the targets of the 1984 plan, striving for top performances in the performance comparison "Everyone, Everyday With Good Results," and are converting to working in several shifts. Thus, our tested slogan "Youth at the Head of all Competitions" will remain, Erich Honecker stated.

With the movement "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" the GDR has a tested mass initiative of the FDJ to promote the scientific-technological innovation spirit of the youth. It is a cause for pleasure that in 1983 90,000 more young people participated in this movement than in 1982. This development is to be promoted, in particular, by further involving young skilled workers, young cooperative peasants, and members of the young intelligentsia.

Erich Honecker stressed the importance of a great pace in scientific-technological development, such as, for instance, in miscroelectronics, and advocated that even more attention be paid to technically highly qualified cadres being used correctly. We have always been in favor of the best possible promotion of talents in science, production, technology, and culture.

If political conviction is added, this talent is also beneficial for social progress.

About 14,500 Participants in the Berlin Initiative

We will support the youth brigades in the future also. Entirely in the spirit of Lenin they have proven, themselves as the trail balzers of the new developments. In them socialist worker personalities are developing. An important task is to bring to bear the direct influence of the party and the FDJ in all youth brigades. All youth brigades ought to be included in mastering our scientific-technological goals.

The Central Youth projects "FDJ Initiative Berlin," Natural Gas Route USSR," and "Car Production" are an expression of our principle of trusting the youth and conferring on it high responsibility. Outstanding work is performed in these projects under the leadership of the party organizations and with the active support of the FDJ leaderships.

As you can see from the seventh SED Central committtee meeting we continue to devote special attention to the housing program, Erich Honecker said. Your "FDJ Initiative Berlin," in which nearly 14,500 young working people are participating, is of great importance. Even more can participate in the action "Renovation and Expansion."

Then Erich Honecker referred to agricultural performance: The FDJ initiative "Animal Production" has contributed to improving the daily paln fulfillment, the fodder economy, and improving the results in animal husbandry in the corresponding LPG animal production within the shortest possible time, as well as to reducing animal losses. Now the main thing is to bring these cooperatives to the advanced level within a short time.

Youths' Place Is in the Creation of New Things

The Party leadership stated that also under the complicated conditions higher harvest results can be achieved by more comprehensive irrigation. The readiness of the FDJ to support the measures for irrigation of agricultural land by youth projects in villages is highly welcomed.

Of outstanding importance is the inclusion of the youth in mastering science and technology. The main thing is to involve considerably more young people in solving complicated economic and sicentific-technological tasks, have confidence in them, and give them tasks with a certain readiness for risks. This, however, is not yet the case everywhere. the risk for the future would certainly be greater, if we were to wait, were to always only take the "safe way."

The party supports the efforts of the FDJ to form even more youth research collectives. The place of the youth is everywhere new things are being developed and complicated tasks are being solved. At the 11th Parliament and the FDJ culural conference it was correctly noted that the further development of the socialist way of life of the youth is increasing in importance. As can be seen from the history of the FDJ there have always been good relations with the most significant artists and cultural workers: I think of Johannes R. Becher, Bert Brecht, Hanns Eisler, or Kuba. It is good that also today this is the case and that you are particularly concerned with the class education of the young artists, Honecker added.

From the draft law on the 1984 economic plan it can be seen that also under the complicated conditions, opportunities during leisure time have been further improved for the working people and particularly for the children and young people.

The leisure time of the youth is really an important sector of the representation of interests by the FDJ. It must be welcomed if the leaderships of the FDJ are encouraged to more resolutely support youth clubs and also more possibilities for dancing, particularly on weekends.

Union Meetings in the 35th Year of the GDR

The Erich Honecker turned to the youth promotional plans that are at present being worked out in the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives of the kreise, cities, and communities. All FDJ leaderships are to carefully follow the contents of these plans and their purposeful implementation.

Recently, the Politburo accepted information concerning the preparation of the National Youth Festival as a meeting of union of the FDJ. This meeting will be an important contribution to the great demostration of socialism's performace on German soil in preparation for the 35th foundation anniversary of the GDR.

The main idea "Our Love, our Loyality and Our Deed for Our Socialist Home Country -- the GDR" expresses the high political demand of the festival. The meeting is to become a great experience for all participants. It is important that all FDJ basic organizations are preparing for the meeting. Your slogan to come to Berlin with fulfilled plans is welcomed by us, Erich Honecker said.

It was stipulated that the leaderships of the SED will conduct talks with the FDJ leaderships and adopt further measures to support the peace drive. This applies, in particular, to the basic organizations.

At the forthcoming kreis and bezirk delegates' conferences of the SED, communists will also discuss the implementation of our youth political aims, Erich Honecker stressed.

The range of the FDJ's work is very wide. The principal thing is the revolutionary content. We, the party leadership, will always be at your disposal, he stressed.

Erich Honecker wished the FDJ Central Council and all union members much success.

HOFFMANN PRESENTS AWARD TO MILITARY ACADEMY

DW021203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts from speech by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, at a festive function at the Ernst Thaelmann Officer Academy of the NVA Ground Forces on 1 December 1983, marking the academy's 20th anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] Eighty percent of the Ground Forces officer corps, dear comrades, once have been your students. These officers excell through class consciousness, high-performanced spirit, and solid military abilities. Let us see to it, dear comrades, that the knowledge and skills of the academy student will be combined even closer with his exemplary attitude as a human being and as a communist, because after his 4-year studies the graduate must be able to unite the soldiers and noncommissioned officers of his military collective as a staunch unit. He must be in a position to regard and treat his subordinates as class comrades, and he must inspire them with enthusiasm so that they fight for socialism as much as they fight for their own families and their own lives.

The student officer always will be looking for examples here among the officers of the academy. His behavior and whether he meets the test in the troops later on to a large degree will depend on his relationship with the school.

I must recall at this place the only time in my life when I meet with Ernst Thaelmann. It was in the spring of 1935, and I was the same age as the student officers today -- 21 years. Comrade Thaelmann had come to us in Mannheim and talked with the members of the (?bezirk headquarters) secretariat. Thaelmann's way of approaching the tasks, dear comrades, is also the approach required today toward education and training of student officers. Let us together work even harder to see to it that the students of the academy, which is named after Ernst Thaelmann, will always (?enjoy) this manner of educating and training, of speaking and acting from the teachers and superiors of their school; that they regard their teachers as exemplary communists, as class-conscious workers in uniform, and that they want to become like they are. May the officer academy of the Ground Forces also in the future always, in the spirit of our comrade Ernst Thaelmann's legacy, live up to its responsible task aimed at an always high capacity for the defense of socialism.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary the Ernst Thaelmann Officer Academy, the Scharnhorst Order is being awarded to the academy by the order of Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the National Defense Council, for its outstanding performances in the field of teaching and research, in training and education, as well as for its decade-long outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the GDR's national defense. I congratulate all army members and civilian employees of the Ernst Thaelmann Officer Academy on this high award. [applause]

DEFENSE MINISTER GIVES ORDER ON BORDER GUARD DAY

AU021611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In an order of the day on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR Border Troops, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, has congratulated the members and civilian employees of the Border Troops on their day of honor. He thanked the border soldiers and voluntary helpers for all the achievements accomplished by them in their daily and responsible fulfillment of duty for the reliable protection of the GDR state border and for safeguarding peace. The members of the GDR Border Troops are confronted with the task, he said, of reliably protecting the GDR state border against attacks and provocations under any conditions and of leaving no chance to the enemy. "The party, government, and the GDR working people place the high confidence in you and are convinced that you will scrupulously fulfill, also in the future, the class assignment of the 10th party congress," it is said in the order of the day.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION HELPS PAY FOR EXPORTS

DW051409 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's "Weekly Economic Review"]

[Excerpt] The past week was full of consultations, evaluations, and conclusions regarding the seventh plenum. What is in the foreground is the seventh plenum's orientation toward continuing the main task despite the overall international situation, which has become more difficult, and the new situation created by the missile deployment. Whereas living standards and social policy are the opposite of ours in the Western world because of the armament expenditures, we do not only preserve our living standard but we also are determined to improve it even further, step by step. The importance of the seventh plenum decision on continuing the main task now also lies in the fact that we do not yield to the pressure brought to bear by the Western crisis and that we withstand the consequences of the arms race ushered on by imperialism. This decision, to be sure, requires a further performance increase.

And this is what our economic-political measures and the overall national economic plan for 1984, with which we will be acquainted next week by the session of the Peoples Chamber, are aimed at. The continuation of the main task also includes a considerable increase in our consumer goods production. This became quite obvious at the seventh plenum. Also up to now we have worked for a constant increase in our consumer goods production, but this production actually has been upgraded by the seventh plenum. The Politburo report says: The development and production of new high-quality industrial consumer goods assume a predominant place in the economic strategy of the 10th Party Congress regarding the further improvement of the material and cultural living standard.

My listeners, already in 1983 we have made headway in this direction. Till the end of September new high-quality consumer goods worth M16 billion were produced, for instance advance types of small motorcycles, electric ranges, vaccum cleaners, new more effective hand braces, additional homeworking implements, and passenger-car trailers. New production capacities are under construction, for instance those to produce modern athletic shoes, high-quality chemical household articles, and home electronic products. What matters above all in this respect is to improve the people's supply. However, one also must not overlook the growing importance of modern consumer goods for export purposes. At present the trade policy situation in the world market is that modern consumer goods can be sold better than machinery and installations because the capitalist countries actually do not invest much owing to their crisis. Thus there is the economic chance of paying for important imports through consumer-goods exports.

My listeners, increase in consumer goods production first and above all applies to those enterprises and combines to which the consumer goods production is assigned. These capacities are being rapidly expanded in many branches. Since the 10th Party Congress, however, consumer goods production has also acquired a constantly increasing importance in the combines manufacturing production means. This was expressly stressed by the fifth, sixth, and now by the seventh plenum. It is called for that these combines cover 5 percent of their production with consumer goods. This is a high target because many combines up to now have attained 1 percent or even less. Urgent changes will be introduced in this respect, and the 1984 national economic plan will bring its influence to bear in this direction. Erich Honecker said at the seventh plenum: He who still would regard consumer-goods production as the fifth wheel of the cart will soon have to realize that this is a field of long-term growth for the GDR economy, which will more and more define its profile. This great importance attached to consumer goods production meets with our full approval, to be sure.

My listeners, the visit of Janos Kadar to Berlin on Wednesday and his talks with Erich Honecker expressed the two sides' conviction that also under the changed conditions there is no other reasonable policy than that of peaceful coexistence in East-West relations. The consultations were devoted successfully to closer economic cooperation between the two countries. For the coming week, we also expect the visit by Czechoslovak Premier Strougal to Berlin. Important talks were held last week by Guenter Mittag in Warsaw that served to deepen economic cooperation. Comrade Mittag was also received by General Jaruzelski, and both politicians reiterated their countries' strong determination to further and purposefully develop joint and mutually advantageous cooperation. What also matters is promoting the exchange of experiences for solving the tasks on the intensification of production. More than ever before successful fraternal cooperation among countries of the socialist community is of decisive significance. We are greatly satisfied, dear listeners, that friendly cooperation with Poland this year has developed well in so many fields for the benefit of our two peoples and for the benefit of our friendship. We are intensifying cooperation with the CEMA countries all along so as to enhance our joint economic strength and our effectiveness.

POLITBURO REPORT TO SEVENTH SED CC MEETING

AU011111 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Nov 83 pp 3-7

["From" the Politburo report presented by Werner Felfe, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee in Berlin on 24 and 25 November]

[Text] I. On the International Work of our Party

Dear comrades: In the period since the sixth Central Committee meeting our party has worked strenuously and purposefully to continue to successfully implement our policy aimed at the well-being of the people in accordance with the decisions of the 10th party congress. We have tried by means of our domestic and our foreign policy to prevent a further round in the nuclear arms race. In the Politburo's work priority was given to those issues which serve to safeguard peace. The intensified policy of confrontation by the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the United States and the FRG, made this essential.

As an inseparable part of the socialist community we have striven in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states to do everything possible to resist a further complication of the international situation which carries with it the danger of a third world war.

It has become increasingly clear during this struggle that the hostile circles of NATO, particularly the United States, notwithstanding the will of the majority of their peoples, have gone over to finalizing the preparations for deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles and beginning to deploy them at the end of November.

In view of these facts agreement was reached, in accordance with the announcements by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the GDR National Defense Council and the statement by the CSSR Government, to start preparatory work on the territories of the GDR and CSSR for deploying missile complexes of an operational-tactical character.

This agreement was to urge prudence upon those who believe they can achieve superiority over the USSR with their armament policy. At the same time it gives the peoples the certainty that the USSR and its allies will not allow the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, to achieve military superiority.

The recent decision of the Bundestag on the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG demonstrates that the NATO forces responsible for this do not want to continue negotiations but to instead deploy in accordance with their deployment date determined already a long time ago.

This is not only a gross disregard of the world public, but at the same time, in connection with other events, it demonstrates the adventurist nature and unpredictability of U.S. policy, which has caused several governments in Western Europe to follow a fateful path into the future against the will of the majority of their voters.

Thus we are dealing here with a development in which the most aggressive imperialist circles are aggravating tensions in the world. At the same time it has become obvious, thanks to the enormous influence of socialism, that the peoples are less and less prepared to follow imperialism along this path. This underlines once more the correctness of the course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries directed at securing peace. Both the peoples of the socialist states and all peoples can proceed from the certainty that socialism is taking firm positions in the struggle for peace and disarmament and thus decisively contributes toward securing world peace.

Fraternal Alliance With the Soviet Union and the Community of Socialist States Was Further Strengthened

Comrades, our party leadership regularly deals with the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR, with the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community. It attaches prime importance to strengthening its unity and cohesion, especially in the present situation.

The states of the socialist community daily prove themselves as a decisive factor of peace and international stability.

The proposals of the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee and the Joint Declaration of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states at their meeting in Moscow were met with broad approval by the international public. They are not only in accordance with the interests of the countries of real socialism but also with the desire of all peoples for a life in security and a peaceful international environment.

In a joint statement the Politburo and the Council of Ministers have expressed their unreserved approval for the serious as well as constructive declaration of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, of 28 September 1983 and stressed: "In particular the planned deployment of new first strike weapons, directed against the USSR and the other socialist countries, in the FRG and its transformation into a nuclear launching pad of the United States would once again conjure up the danger of war from German soil, further complicate the international situation, and result in serious military and political consequences."

The Politburo also welcomes the unshakable will for peace and detente of the socialist states, expressed at the meeting of the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia. It was reaffirmed at a time when the practical preparations of the United States and other NATO states for starting the deployment of new American missiles systems in Western Europe were already in full swing, although the Geneva negotiations were not at all concluded.

Comrades, the Politburo supported the appeal adopted at the consultative meeting of the presidents of parliaments of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, which is directed against the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

The extraordinary meeting of the Committee of the Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states in Berlin declared that the allied armies will continue to vigilantly guarantee the protection of peace and the inviolability of the borders of the countries of the socialist community and the achievements of the fraternal peoples.

The meeting between Erich Honecker and Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was in Berlin as the head of the Soviet Government delegation to the 37th meeting of CEMA; the visit of Comrade Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and USSR minister for foreign affairs; as well as Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, to the GDR were a climax in the relations between our two parties and states in the period under review.

The firm conviction was expressed that the close fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR, the inseparable militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU will continue to successfully develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as in full agreement with the spirit and letter of the Treaty on Friendship, cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975.

The meeting between Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko was marked by the deep concern about the effects of the deployment of new American missiles systems on West European territory.

The official friendship visit of a GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker to the Polish People's Republic opened up a new section in the expansion and deepening of the friendly relations and universal cooperation between the SED and the PZPR and the GDR and the PPR, the peoples of both socialist neighboring countries. In their joint statement on the visit the Politburo and the Council of Ministers highly stressed the talks between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Our party and our peoples are in the struggle for the joint socialist interests, against the imperialist policy of pressure, interference, and blackmail, firmly at the side of our fraternal Polish country. Comrade Jaruzelski expressed thanks for the active solidarity of the SED and the GDR.

The agreements concluded as a result of the visit concern the expansion of the trustful international relations between the SED and the PZPR at all levels; the expansion and higher efficiency of economic relations; the intensification of contacts and cooperation between state organs, parliaments, friendly parties, and social organizations, in particular trade unions and youth associations; as well as the continuation and expansion of the vacation exchange of children and youth by including the trade union organizations.

Also the meeting of Comrade Erich Honecker with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on the occasion of his participation in the 37th CEMA meeting in Berlin has strengthened the fraternal affinity between our two countries.

The official friendship visit of a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR, headed by the BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, demonstrated the close internationalist militant alliance between our parties and states. Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the SED and the BCP, between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have achieved a high level.

The agreements signed on the main directions for the expansion and deepening of economic and technical cooperation and for further development of the socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria through 1990 and further prospects will form an important basis for the plan coordination in this decade.

The meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Gustav Husak in Prague once again demonstrated the agreement in assessing the present international situation and tasks resulting from it for the further strengthening of the community of socialist states.

The high level achieved in the cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ, between the GDR and the CSSR, and the purposeful implementation of the agreed measures are a decisive prerequisite for the joint actions in the interest of peace at the border between socialism and capitalism.

Also the upcoming meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Comrade Janos Kadar, in the GDR will contribute to deepening the fraternal relations.

A GDR party and government delegation, including Comrades Guenter Mittag and Joachim Hermann, was in the Republic of Cuba to participate in the ceremonies on the 30th anniversary of the storming the Moncada Barracks. Precisely at a time when U.S. imperialism is fanning the international situation in an extremely dangerous way and

directing massive threats and provocations against socialist Cuba and other progressive states of the region, this visit stressed the close alliance between our parties and states.

Also in this period under review the GDR was guided in its foreign political actions by the idea to expand and deepen its relations with all socialist states to benefit of the peoples, peace, and socialism.

The official friendship visit of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Comrade Willi Stoph, to the SFRY, the open and friendly talks with leading representatives of the SFRY and the LCY were a significant contribution to the further development of successful cooperation. It is based on the principles of agreements between the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, and SFRY president and LCY chairman, Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Agreements or similar points of view in the questions discussed form a reliable basis both for the further shaping of the bilateral relations and in cooperation for peace, disarmament, and detente. Both sides noted with satisfaction the high level and the creative development of the relations in the economic and scientific sectors.

During the visit of a party and government delegation to the DPRK to participate in the ceremonies on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK Comrade Horst Sindermann was received by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and President of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Il-song. In the talk the partners noted with satisfaction that since the visit of the party and state delegation of the GDR headed by Comrade Erich Honecker in December 1977 to the DPRK and the agreements concluded on this occasion the relations between the two countries have successfully developed in all fields, and the friendship between them has further deepened.

Comrade Horst Sindermann was received in Ulaanbaatar by Jambyn Batmonh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic. At the friendly meeting both sides praised the high level of the present relations. They assessed the struggle for preserving peace as the most urgent task at present.

Comrades, the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America find themselves exposed to increasing pressure, direct and indirect interference, as well as open acts of aggression by the imperialist circles.

More openly than ever before the United States is trying to subjugate these regions to its plans of world domination. This is clearly shown by the military attack of the United States on Grenada. International law is being unscrupulously tramped on. The invasion has again demonstrated to all world that the endangering of peace emanates from Washington and that the subjugation of the peoples to the interests of U.S. imperialism is part of the global strategy of the Reagan administration.

The GDR, together with all other peace-loving peoples, has protested against the invasion and assured the people of Grenada of our firm solidarity.

Also the direct interference of American troops and the aggravation of the situation in Lebanon; the dangerous escalation of the military interference in Central America; the continued support of the aggressive policy of South Africa toward the progressive neighboring countries are an expression of this dangerous imperialist policy.

We reaffirm our firm solidarity with all peoples, all forces, and movements that resist this course, that defend the independence of their states, the right of the peoples to national self-determination and social progress.

The participation of a party and government delegation of the GDR headed by Comrade Horst Sindermann in the ceremonies on the 14th anniversary of the Libyan revolution was a renewed expression of the anti-imperialist solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and demonstrated the firm will of both countries to unite their forces in the interests of securing peace.

Peace Movement Enormously Increased on All Continents

Comrades, the danger of war has increased because of the confrontation and provocation policy of Reagan and the increased attacks of imperialist forces hostile to detente and disarmament. But the chance to meet this danger has increased, too.

At present the peoples are experiencing the most important and at the same time the most critical moments in the struggle for peace and security. The global struggle between imperialist adventurism and the striving of mankind for reducing and eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno characterizes world events today. The military course that the U.S. Administration is pursuing and which is supported or tolerated by other NATO states threatens the existence of human civilization. Confrontation and intensified armament poision the international situation and deprive the peoples of all continents of material and intellectual values to an ever increasing extent, which they urgently need for peaceful purposes.

Last but not least this course is also aimed at strengthening the predominant position of the United States among the capitalist industrial countries and further narrowing their political and economic scope of action to the advantage of the United States.

In these dangerous plans the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles on the territory of West European states takes a central place. Thus an additional U.S. nuclear arms potential of strategic importance is created, which is directed against the socialist states but at the same time threatens the coexistence and the survival of all peoples of Europe.

To deploy new American nuclear missiles against the will of the majority of the people of the West European countries can only be assessed as a step endangering peace.

Statements by leading FRG politicians, but also by politicians from other states, are aimed at belittling the consequences of a deployment and creating the illusion as if even then everything would be basically just as before from a political point of view. Thus they attempt to divert the attention from the significance of a deployment start and escape their responsibility.

Comrades, in the period under review, the peace movement has grown enormously on all continents and particularly in Europe. This fall it has achieved such a scope that even the ruling circles in the capitalist countries cannot but take into account its power and strength. The front composed of those who, irrespective of all political and ideological contradictions, support the security of the most important human right -- the right to life -- is increasing. The declaration of the peoples of Europe that they do not want to live in the shadow of new U.S. aggression weapons can no longer be ignored.

The Politburo assessed as a political initiative of historic significance the joint appeal of the SED, the DKP, and the SEW, which Erich Honecker, Herbert Mies, and Horst Schmitt addressed on behalf of the three communist parties on German soil at the end of September to the parties of the workers movement, the trade unions, the youth associations, to all people in Europe who want to live in peace.

This peace appeal of the SED, the DKP, and the SEW is in the tradition of the German left of 1914, in the tradition of Karl Liebknecht and Ernst Thaelmann. It is in

accordance with the oath which German communists have taken together with social democrats, liberals, and Christians at the end of World War II: Everything must be done so that never again will a war emanate from German soil.

The joint initiative by the communists of both German states and West Berlin received a broad positive response throughout Europe and beyond. It was understood as an appeal for joint action by communists and other parties and organizations of the workers movement. It is in accordance with the will, the wishes, and desires of the German people.

At numerous mass actions GDR citizens have expressed their commitment to peace and demonstrated their determination to actively support by their own deeds the peace policy of the socialist states. The event on the world peace day in the Berlin-Treptow electrical appliances plant, at which Comrade Erich Honecker recalled the millions of dead in World War II and declared that Europe must not become a Hiroshima, served this aim.

In all bezirks millions of participants in demonstrations reaffirmed the need to create peace in the face of NATO weapons. This year's event in honor of the victims of fascism was also universally marked by the slogan "Away With the NATO Missile Decision."

The chairman of the friendly parties expressed in public declarations their full agreement with the GDR peace policy.

In the same spirit, Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front, reaffirmed the declaration of will of over 13 million GDR citizens to do everything so that what the industriousness of our people has created will never again be wrecked.

The significant initiatives of writers, artists, scientists, and physicians of the GDR in the struggle against the war preparation must be stressed.

The GDR mass media daily reveal the intensified armament plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles and oppose them with the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states. They contribute to seeing through and rebuffing the provocations of U.S. imperialism, as for instance with the South Korean airplane.

Comrades, in full agreement with the concerted line of the states of the Warsaw Pact, the party leadership has undertaken very great efforts in the past months to show numerous politicians of the FRG and Berlin (West) their responsibility through political dialogue. Here the meritorious personal work of the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker, must be stressed. He very effectively represented the peace policy of socialism in numerous meetings with prominent representatives of various parties and social forces of the FRG and West Berlin.

He conducted talks with the chairman of the SPD faction, Hans-Jochen Vogel; with SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr; deputy SPD chairman and former chancellor Helmut Schmidt; CSU Chairman and Bavarian premier Franz Josef Strauss; the governing mayor of Berlin (West), Richard von Weizsaecker; chairman of the executive board of the Friedrich Krupp corporation Berthold Beitz; as well as with a delegation of the Greens.

These talks met with a worldwide response. In these days it was shown more clearly than ever before of what great use it is for the peoples of Europe, even for the whole world, that the GDR, the socialist German peace state, exists. It is a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe.

We have taken every conceivable opportunity to encourage those political forces that base themselves on reason and support peace and disarmament, security and detente, good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the GDR and the FRG. This was also demonstrated by the interview our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, gave to the FRG journal STERN.

This spirit of responsibility for peace and the fate of the people in both German states also characterized the letter of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, to the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl of 5 October.

In his answer Chancellor Kohl once again reaffirmed that both German states have a great responsibility for securing peace.

But he avoids answering the basic questions of what the FRG Government is doing to meet this responsibility. Against better knowledge, the reply turns facts upside down and keeps to old assertions that the Soviet Union is trying to change the military balance of power. At the same time the securing of peace in Europe is directly linked with well-known revanchist claims and an attempt is made to play down the conequences resulting from the redeployment of the intermediate-range nuclear missiles of the United States in the FRG.

The meeting of the SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, with the DKP chairman, Comrade Herbert Mies, was an outstanding event.

It turned into a comprehensive exchange of views concerning the seriousness of the international situation and the activities of the SED and DKP in the peace struggle.

Comrade Herbert Mies praised the work of the SED and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, for peace and disarmament as exemplary and encouraging.

He reported on the DKP's struggle. In the Federal Republic it is in the forefront of all those who are committed to peace and disarmament, to a Europe free of nuclear arms.

Comrade Erich Honecker expressed the high appreciation of the SED for the resolute struggle of the DKP and all its members for peace and the social and democratic rights of the people.

By supporting peace and disarmament in one column with the Social Democrats, trade unionists, Christians, and pacificists, the DKP serves the true security interests of the FRG and its citizens.

Comrades, the Politburo members Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag, and Paul Verner also had talks with leading representatives of Bundestag parties. They included the member of the Presidium of the party executive committee and the SPD federal managing director, Peter Glotz; Deputy SPD Parliamentary Group Chairman Juergen Schmude; as well as with SPD Bundestag Deputies Hans Buechler and Dieter Haack; with the Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Parliamentary Group Volke Ruehe; member of the executive committee and treasurer of the CDU, Walter Leisler Kiep; member of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Parliamentary Group Eduard Lintner; deputy chairman of the CDU and minister of finance, Gerhard Stoltenberg; as well as with deputy SPD chairman and premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, Johannes Rau.

Many other political meetings took place between SED Central Committee members and representatives of the GDR Government and politicians of the FRG. For the first time parliamentary delegations from the FRG were in the People's Chamber for topical political talks.

The Politburo several times dealt with the results of the political dialogue between East and West and reported on that. On the basis of the stipulations of the Politburo, the GDR took the initiative in accelerating current negotiations between representatives of the state organs of the GDR and the FRG and to resume new talks to further develop bilateral relations. This concerns in particular the fields of the economy, the transportation and communications sector, environmental protection, and culture.

Comrades, at a time when fanatics of intensive armament and confrontation unscrupulously endanger the situation in the world and increase the danger of war, the GDR and Austria are an example of the fact that peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders is not only possible but also extraordinarily fruitful.

The state visit of the Austrian president, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, to the GDR and the talks conducted at the highest level demonstrated what political will can achieve also under complicated international conditions. This is why this visit met with such a strong response in the international public.

The constructive political cooperation, despite diverse views on some questions, the ever closer economic relations -- which was stressed by the visit of Comrade Guenter Mittag to Austria -- the entire scope of cooperation in the most diverse fields demonstrate that all countries, independent of their social order and territorial size, can make an efficient contribution to calming and improving the international situation in stormy times.

Comrades, the Politburo repeatedly dealt with the course of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE countries in the period under review. Together with the fraternal countries, the GDR made a constructive contribution to the successful conclusion of the meeting.

The party leadership praised the result achieved in difficult negotiations, which offers the possibility of continuing the process of detente in Europe on the basis of the principles agreed on in Helsinki. Also the experiences of the Madrid meeting teach that positive results are only possible through cooperation of the states in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

Now it is up to the political will of all CSCE states whether this opportunity will be utilized. This in particular applies to the conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe which was agreed on in Madrid and which will resume work in Stockholm within a few weeks. Nothing can better protect the peaceful cooperation of the European states against the spirit of the cold and the danger of a hot war and promote their peaceful cooperation than the prevention of another increase of military confrontation in Europe and its reduction. Therefore we attach great importance to the Stockholm conference.

We hope that all CSCE states will come to the negotiating table with the same spirit of reality and good will as shown by the socialist countries.

Comrades, the United Nations offer the most comprehensive, universal framework for the international dialogue to preserve and strengthen peace and to promote peaceful cooperation between states and peoples.

In the period under review the socialist German state celebrated the 10th anniversary of its membership in the world organization. In this decade the GDR has fully met the commitments resulting for the member-countries from the UN Charter.

Comrade Erich Honecker stressed at the meeting of the State Council on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of GDR's membership in the United Nations that the GDR has always worked to make these commitments the principles of a democratic international law, the worldwide yardstick of any international action. This clear, consistent

policy of our party and our state was also reflected in the declaration of principle of the GDR minister for foreign affairs at the current 38th UN General Assembly session.

In all their foreign political activities our party and our state are guided by the conviction: However large the dangers that mankind must face due to the imperialist course of militarization and poisoning international relations, the plans of the confrontation strategists will not reach fruition. The times are over once and for all when imperialism alone determined the fate of mankind.

The strength of the socialist states, which have achieved the military-strategic balance and will maintain it, the anti-imperialist positions of the Nonaligned Movement, the struggle of the revolutionary and democratic forces, the actions of the worldwide peace movement are the decisive prerequisite for mankind avoiding sliding into a nuclear catastrophe.

Relations With Communist and Workers Parties Strengthened

Comrades, the international scientific conference, "Karl Marx and Our Era -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in April this year has evoked a broad response worldwide. This is sufficiently testified by the replies to a personal letter Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, sent in September to the leading representatives of communist and workers parties, and revolutionary-democratic parties. Proceeding from the experiences gained from the Karl Marx conference, he declared that the SED attaches great importance to maintaining and deepening contacts and carrying on a continuous dialogue among various forces, including those with different political viewpoints and ideological convictions on pressing questions of our time.

In their replies the secretaries general and the chairmen of many parties supported the positions of the SED and stressed their determination to continue the struggle in the spirit of the Karl Marx conference.

It was greatly appreciated that all the materials of the international Karl Marx conference were published in a protocol volume and were handed over to the participating parties.

Comrades, imbued with the high responsibility for the preservation and lasting safeguarding of peace, the secretaries for international and ideological questions of 11 fraternal parties of socialist countries held a special consultation in Moscow on 20 September 1983. On the part of the SED, it was attended by Comrade Kurt Hager, Hermann Axen, and Joachim Herrmann. The discussions centered on topical political and ideological questions and on information and propaganda work connected with the intensification of the struggle against the arms-buildup policy of imperialism in Europe, with the security of the peoples, and with the preservation of peace.

The exchange of delegations and experience with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries was intensively continued. The talks focused on questions of further deepening the bilateral relations as well as on international questions. The talks with the fraternal parties were marked by the spirit of close, fraternal affinity and of identical views.

II. Time-Tested Course of the Main Task in its Unity of Economic and Social Policies Successfully Continued

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo has taken all necessary measures to successfully continue the time-tested course confirmed by the 10th party congress, the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policies.

We can state that in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress and of the SED Central Committee and the fundamental guidelines given to our party by Comrade Erich Honecker at the meeting with the kreis leadership first secretaries, the working people are making an all-out effort in socialist competition to implement the economic strategy with impressive performances. Based on the new standards, and on the higher requirements and increased opportunities, the initiatives taken aim at fulfilling the plan in every area and overfulfilling it, and at ensuring the performance growth envisaged for next year.

To this end the party elections have effectively contributed. The SED basic organizations, in compliance with their main aim, have drawn concrete conclusions for the comprehensive utilization of all factors of the intensively expanded reproduction to ensure a high development rate of the economy, which then ensures the continuation of the main task's policy even under the condition of intense international class struggle.

The Central Committee conveys its cordial thanks to workers, cooperative peasants, intelligentsia, youth, women, and all other working people for their work achievements accomplished under the leadership of our party.

The Growth in National Economy's Performance Efficiency Has Been Consistently Maintained

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo has regularly dealt with the implementation of the 1983 economic plan. The necessary tasks were stipulated for the state and economic organs to ensure the fulfillment of plan targets in every area and continuously. They were also stipulated to ensure the fulfillment of the pledges adopted by the working people in socialist competition. The results of plan fulfillment by the end of October show that the increase in performance efficiency of the national economy has been steady and that a significant lead in plan fulfillment has been accomplished in important fields.

The Industrial Goods Production Plan Was Fulfilled at 101.4 Percent by the End of October

On 31 October the growth rate of goods production industry was 4.5 percent as against the corresponding period of last year. The net production has gone up considerably. It rose by 6.5 percent. This development is an expression of the increased intensification and rationalization of production.

It also reflects the fact that the measures adopted by the Politburo and the Council of Ministers this year for further perfecting management, planning, and cost accounting are increasingly becoming effective in practical work, and are producing positive results. Of the 132 centrally administered combines in the industry sector, 125 have fulfilled or overfulfilled the planned net production.

The high increase in performance efficiency has been brought about primarily by the growth in labor productivity. At the end of October, in the area of industry the rate of increase was 5.6 percent higher than during the corresponding period in the previous year.

The struggle for lowering costs and achieving a high output was waged with good overall results. By the end of October cost reductions beyond the plan targets were achieved in the centrally administered industry primarily through better utilization of available raw and industrial materials, of fuels and energy as well as of the basic assets. The yield was M204 million higher than envisaged in the plan.

In some combines the endeavors to reduce costs do not yet comply with the higher standards. It is necessary everywhere to ensure the inseparable unity of the struggle for higher labor productivity, high quality of products, lower costs and profit making.

In the coal and energy industry successful work was done to continuously supply the people and the economy with fuel and energy. By the end of October 786,500 metric tons of crude lignite and 1.4 million metric tons of sifted coal as well as 576,500 metric tons of briquets were produced over and above the plan. In overburden removal, a lead of 35.1 million cubic meters was achieved.

In the construction sector production targets were fulfilled by the end of October at 101.6 percent. The lead in plan fulfillment amounts to M533 million. Net production grew 9.6 percent as compared to the same period last year, and labor productivity went up 9.3 percent. Costs were reduced beyond the plan targets and an additional profit of M530 million was achieved.

The working people in transportation scored great achievements in fulfilling the transport requirements of the national economy. Through shifting more transportation to railroads and waterways and through rationalization the tasks were resolved in an economically more efficient manner. Railroads and inland waterway transport shipped 6.8 million metric tons more goods than during the same time last year.

The volume of road-hauled goods declined by 3.8 percent. This contributed to further lowering fuel consumption.

Good results were achieved in the electrification of the main railroad lines. This year 126 kilometers were added to the electrified railroad network. Now it is necessary to ensure that electric-traction operation on each of the planned sectors starts on schedule or ahead of schedule.

The cooperative peasants and the workers in agriculture and the foodstuff industry have ensured the stable supply of the people with foodstuffs and of industry with raw materials. By the end of October the state procurement targets for slaughter animals, milk, and eggs were fulfilled and overfulfilled. Thus an additional 13,000 metric tons of slaughter cattle, 362,000 metric tons of milk and 234 million eggs were supplied over and above the respective plan targets.

At the same time, 53 kreise did not contribute their share to this favorable balance in slaughter cattle production, and 5 kreise in milk production.

For the second time this year a grain crop of over 10 million metric tons was harvested. Despite great efforts the potato and sugar beet crops remained considerably behind expectations owing to extremely unfavorable weather conditions.

Every effort is being made to make up for the incurred losses through increased catch-crop cultivation, additional production of hay and straw, by intensifying pasture utilization and by other initiatives.

A Good Fruit Crop Has Been Reaped

Further intensified efforts were made to improve the livestock breeding results and to reduce animal losses. With our livestock volume of 5.8 million cattle, including 2.1 million cows, 13.0 million hogs, 2.4 million sheep and 25.9 million laying hens we have a good foundation for the fulfillment of next year's plan.

The working people in forestry also fulfilled the economic plan targets. By 31 October 8.6 million solid cubic meters of raw timber were produced and the plan was fulfilled at 109.8 percent.

The reforestation of the woods and the tasks for the protection of the forests were carried out according to plan.

The Sociopolitical Program Was Further Implemented in Accordance With the Plan

Comrades, the implementation of the sociopolitical program of our party in accordance with the plan stresses once again how in our society good work pays off today and also in the future.

The core of the social policy of our party, the housing program, is being successfully implemented. Through the end of October some 161,626 apartments were built or modernized, that is 6,686 apartments more than planned and 9,102 apartments more than in the same period last year. This year living conditions improved for 485,000 citizens, in particular the centers of the workers class.

Those planned housing projects were reliably implemented that are to serve the special needs of our society for the care and education of the young generation. This year nurseries were built for another 9,433 children, and kindergartens for 21,299 children and 2,023 classrooms and 102 sport halls were built for schools. At the same time some 2,530 more senior citizens have the possibility of being accommodated and cared for in newly built old people's homes.

Considerable progress was made in implementing the housing program with an essentially more favorable expenditure-result ratio. Here the increased effective utilization and preservation of existing buildings proved to be of ever greater use. Thus the overfulfillment of the plan targets for construction repair work at apartments houses with an increase of 111.8 percent compared to last year is particularly pleasing. It is all the more necessary in this field to eliminate the plan arrears still existing in 37 kreise and to guarantee everywhere a high pace of growth in 1984.

The development of the capital of the GDR, Berlin, in accordance with the plan was continued purposefully. The fact that the Berlin construction workers together with construction collectives from all bezirks turned over 16,933 newly built or modernized apartments through the end of October essentially contributed to that. The traditional Deutsche Theater was reopened after comprehensive reconstruction on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. The increasing striving of our youth for high performances in the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" considerably contributed to these results.

In this period under review the Politburo also devoted great attention to the questions of supplying the population.

In harmony with increasing performance and the net cash income that has increased since the beginning of the year by 2.3 percent, goods amounting to M84.1 billion were sold to the people through the end of October. Till the end of September services and repair works were made for the people amounting to over M4 billion. This is an increase of 4 percent compared to the preceding year.

The supply of the people with basic food and goods of daily demand could be guaranteed continuously. This also applies to supplying goods for children and small children.

The measures adopted by the Politburo for increasing domestic supply, above all vegetables, have contributed to improving the supply and to developing reserves in this sector. Great efforts had to be undertaken to guarantee the supply of potatoes.

In the months of September and October 1983 the collectives of the fruit and vegetable processing industry have made great achievements, above all in connection with the apple harvest. Thus 25,000 metric tons, that is 7 percent, more fruit was processed than in the same period last year.

The local state organs, the collectives in trade and industry in the vacation areas have made great achievements in supplying the millions of children in the childrens' vacation camps, over 100,000 Polish youth, and supplying such large-scale events as the seventh gymnastics and sports festival as well as the ninth children and youth spartakiad.

To further guarantee the stable supply of the people for the fourth quarter, the Politburo -- taking into account the holiday supply -- adopted appropriate measures. Now the main point is to implement them with high political responsibility in the daily work of the production and trade enterprises.

Through the end of October the combines and enterprises have made available to the people M2.5 billion worth of finished products more than in the same period last year.

Everywhere the efforts will increase to reliably fulfill the undertaken commitments to overfulfill the planned production of finished products to the people.

In improving the material and cultural living standard and increasing exports, the development and production of new high-quality industrial consumer goods is a first priority task in the 10th Party Congress' economic strategy. Some M15.9 billion worth of new high-quality industrial consumer goods had been produced by the end of September. This includes such products as more advanced small motorcycles and electric stoves, vacuum cleaners, hand drills and other do-it-yourself tools, and small trailers for cars.

In the past months the Politburo has adopted measures for the production and supply to the people of athletic shoes and for starting production of high-quality chemical household consumer goods in the Schwedt petrochemical combine and other chemical industry combines.

To Secure a Good Start to the 1984 Plan for Universally Fulfilling and Purposefully Overfulfilling the 1983 National Economic Plan

Comrades, from today's meeting the Politburo directs the state and economic leaders, the bezirk and kreis leaderships, and the party organizations to consistently continue their efforts until the last day of the year to universally fulfill the 1983 national economic plan and purposefully overfulfill it in accordance with the competition commitments and the militant programs.

On the basis of the "Joint Directive of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR Council of Ministers and FDGB National Executive Committee To Work Out the 1984 National Economic Plan," the plan discussion was carried out in the working collectives as a great democratic discussion. The trade unions had a particularly great share in this.

The Politburo can report to the Central Committee that over 82 percent of the working people from all fields of the national economy and social life participated in the discussion, which was extraordinarily active. Over 2 million working people made a contribution and submitted over 712,000 proposals. These proposals are aimed, above all, at opening up reserves for growth by making better use of the qualitative factors of production, at improving the working and living conditions, and at increasing the level of intellectual-cultural life. The main thing is to carefully evaluate all these proposals and suggestions and organize the party control over them.

In this connection the Politburo stresses the importance of the most thorough analysis of the qualitative plan targets, particularly for a good start on the 1984 plan. It was stipulated in this connection that the ministers and general directors of the combines will be informed in advance about the state targets for the 1984 national economic plan. Experiences confirm that the working people's initiatives will be most

effective if the working collectives receive the plan targets in time and if these targets are presented in such a way that they are clear and accountable. In this way everyone will be able to do his best to fulfill the tasks for 1984 from the first day of the new plan year.

On the Economic Efficiency of Science and Technology

Comrades, in implementing the decisions of the fifth and sixth Central Committee sessions the economic efficiency of science and technology was further increased. The considerable growth in labor productivity and the reduction of production input were for the most part guaranteed by making use of scientific-technological progress. Since the beginning of the year 3,675 scientific-technological results have been applied in production within the framework of the state plan for science and technology and the plans of the combines. With the new products applied in production the prerequisites were created for turning out more than M20 billion worth of goods production this year both more efficiently and with better quality.

In evaluating the combines' experiences the Politburo has decided on measures to more strongly link planning and economic accountability in the field of science and technology. The measures are designed to firmly link science and technology in the combines of the industrial and construction sector with the cycle of the intensively expanded reproduction and at making even more efficient use of them as the main source of the development of performance and efficiency. To accomplish this, the utilization of duty records, above all, has to be further improved. The main thing is that along with the duty records the collectives in research and development be given demanding tasks that result in competitive and marketable products and in highly productive technologies. This is the decisive element in securing high economic efficiency in science and technology.

The adopted measures furthermore provide for employing principles of cost accounting in scientific-technical work in the future.

It is necessary for the party organizations in the combines to purposefully help implement the adopted measures through ideopolitical work and party control.

Comprehensive Socialist Rationalization -- Main Path for Higher Performance Growth and Growing Effectiveness

Comrades, in the period under review comprehensive work was performed to increase the effectiveness of investments. Here the increased implementation of rationalization investments for modernization and reconstruction and the higher utilization of existing basic assets have been in the foreground.

In order to perfect the national economy's material-technical base according to plan and to continue the social policy, about M40 billion worth of investments were made. More than half of the investments in the processing industry were utilized for rationalization.

The number of robots used in the national economy had risen to nearly 27,000 units by the end of September.

The time-utilization of production equipment was further improved. It increased compared to last year by 1/2 hour per calendar day and now amounts to 15.5 hours. Here it must be stressed that through varied measures of socialist rationalization and through good ideopolitical work we have succeeded in winning over 15,000 additional working people for shift work in industry, compared with last year.

In connection with the implementation of the 1983 plan and the preparation of the 1984 plan, the Politburo has adopted stipulations on the further concentrated and effective use of investments.

The Politburo has decided on measures to even more effectively utilize the national economy's investment capacity for the modernization of existing machines and plants, and to this end to expand very rapidly the capacities for producing rationalization means in the combines. By the end of September the production in the industry combines of their own rationalization means went up 20 percent.

Still greater attention must be paid to the development and production of highly effective rationalization means for the conversion of entire technological processes. The good experiences made with further increasing the performance capacity of the production of rationalization means through special scientific-technical construction and project-planning groups must be utilized even more comprehensively. Moreover, it is necessary to increasingly include microelectronics in the self-production of rationalization means.

In the period under review the Central Committee Secretariat dealt comprehensively with the state of the innovation movement, and drew the conclusion that it must be developed further. Proceeding from the outstanding results achieved by the 1.9 million innovators, it is particularly important to even more strongly direct the innovators' activity to a high economic effectiveness of socialist rationalization.

About Results of the Reduction of Production Input

Comrades, we have made good progress on our road to ensuring a high output this year, as compared with 1982, with the same, and in some cases lower, quantities of fuels and power, raw materials and industrial materials. The increase of industrial output by the end of October was accompanied by a reduction of 7 percent of the specific input of economically important energy resources, raw materials, and industrial materials. This was achieved primarily by higher refining and by more efficient utilization of the energy, raw material, and industrial material input. The share of domestic raw lignite in the country's energy consumption was raised to over 70 percent. Exemplary work in this respect was performed at the "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna Werke Combine, at the Riesa pipe combine, the Carl Zeiss Jena combine, and in many other sectors.

In connection with the monthly analysis of plan fulfillment the Politburo has taken the necessary measures to ensure increasingly effective utilization of our raw material, energy, and industrial materials resources. Above all it is necessary to make the results obtained by science and technology even more quickly and more directly effective for further reducing the production input. This includes the quick application of good results and experiences as well as object-related, production-specific control to ensure the implementation of the stipulated tasks.

In directly preparing for the winter requirements, the Politburo regards it necessary to stress again that in compliance with the directive adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat, the supplies of solid fuels, electric power, gas, and heat in the 1983-84 winter season must be ensured and trouble free in all conditions.

Especially in the periods of the highest energy demand it is necessary to ensure maximum availability and reliability of all open-pit mines, briquet factories, power plants, gas production and power transmission plants, as well as heating plants.

Analyses have shown that in 1983 the switch to summer time again failed to bring any energy saving. Rather, considerable additional burdens were incurred in meeting the electric power requirements in the morning hours, especially in the first few weeks after summer time went into effect.

In the period under review the Central Committee Secretariat has taken measures to increase procurement and utilization of secondary raw materials, expand the network of collecting points, to stipulate effective industry prices for secondary raw materials, and to organize efficient relations between trade and industry in the packaging industry.

In evaluating the Central Committee Secretariat's consultation with the Kreis leadership first secretaries it is important to more quickly overcome the existing unjustified quantitative differences in secondary raw material procurement from private households, through performance comparison among the kreise. The Council of Ministers and the bezirk council chairmen have been instructed to pay even more attention to this issue.

This also includes the full and punctual completion of the planned collection point network for the people. Especially in new housing areas adequate collection facilities for the citizens must be provided.

On the Implementation of Decisions for Deepening Socialist Economic Integration and for Solving Foreign Trade Tasks

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo paid great attention to solving foreign trade tasks. In the foreground were the questions of further deepening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries.

Directly after the official friendship visit of the party-state delegated headed by Comrade Erich Honecker to the USSR in May this year, the Politburo adopted measures to implement the agreement concluded with comrade Yuriy Andropov for further deepening economic relations between the GDR and the USSR. Thus the Politburo adopted a concept for implementing the proposals submitted by the GDR for the further economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR, especially within the framework of the coordination of the two countries' economic plans until 1990.

This concept is aimed at purposefully utilizing the cooperation with the USSR for further strengthening the performance capacity and increasing the effectiveness of the two countries' economies. Here it is a primary aim to adjust the economic and scientific-technical relations between the GDR and the USSR even more comprehensively to the requirements of the intensification.

This is also the goal of the concept adopted by the Politburo for adjusting the main directions of the development of science and technology until the year 2000 between the GDR and the USSR. Proceeding from the important results achieved in the joint utilization of scientific-technical progress for raising productivity and effectiveness of the societal production, as well as for deepening the specialization and cooperation, a new step is to be initiated for combining the two countries' scientific-technical potentials and their material resources.

On the basis of the existing agreements and accords, the relations with the other CEMA countries were further deepened in the period under review.

Last month the 37th CEMA meeting was held. The Politburo paid tribute to the results of this meeting as an important contribution to further deepening socialist integration and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states. In view of the complicated international political and economic situation the results of the CEMA meeting acquire a particular weight.

As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed at a reception for participants in the meeting, the strength of socialism will play the an essential role in deciding whether the peoples can live in peace.

Great international attention was focused on the declaration, signed by the chairmen of the councils of ministers, in which the CEMA countries' collective position on the struggle for peace, against imperialist war preparations, was again outlined.

The participation of representatives of seven countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, among them for the first time Nicaragua, was assessed by the Politburo as an expression of CEMA's increased international authority.

The decisions adopted at the CEMA meeting for further deepening and increasing the effectiveness of cooperation in science and technology, for the economical and efficient use of power, fuels, and secondary raw materials, and for increasing the production of foodstuffs will help speed up the all-round intensification of societal production and the implementation of scientific-technical progress for the benefit of the peoples of the CEMA member-countries. The Politburo has instructed the Council of Ministers to stipulate the measures necessary for implementing these decisions.

It approved the documents concerted at the highest level in preparation for the economic meeting of the CEMA member-countries.

The conviction was expressed that the forthcoming economic meeting will contribute toward raising cooperation in CEMA to a higher level, which complies with the requirements of socialist construction under the conditions of the 1980's and which makes the CEMA member countries unassailable by any imperialist blackmail attempts. Here a uniform economic strategy and a constantly more effective coordination of economic policies among the CEMA member countries are of particular importance.

The Politburo can report to the Central Committee that at the Leipzig fall fair important work was done to solve the foreign trade tasks.

The fruitful taslks which were held by Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party-state leadership with government representatives, diplomats, and industrialists and businessmen at the fair exhibits of 24 countries have evoked a strong international response. These talks created a favorable fair climate and promoted negotiating and business activity.

During the visit of the collective exhibit of the USSR, the determination was reaffirmed, in accordance with the agreements concluded between Comrade Erich Honecker and Yuriy Andropov, to implement with full energy the comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries in the new development phase.

By the end of October exports to the USSR, according to plan, were 119 percent of the corresponding 1982 figures. Exports to the other socialist countries by the end of October reached 111 percent, as compared with last year. Exports to the nonsocialist monetary area showed an export surplus [as published] by the end of October.

On the Tasks of Our Agricultural Policy

Comrades, the party leadership has dealt regularly with questions of agricultural policy. We are consistently continuing on the time-tested and successful path based on the 10th party congress decisions and the 12th Peasants Congress documents.

Proceeding from the fundamental guidelines provided by Comrade Erich Honecker at the consultation with the kreis first secretaries, we will continue to rely on the strength and initiatives of the cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture and will always heed their proposals.

The Politburo has dealt with a number of basic questions for further implementing the economic strategy of our party in agriculture and in the foodstuff industry. Proceeding

from the analysis of the societal development the production conditions and the productive forces the Politburo adopted a concept for deepening and perfecting cooperation relations between plant and animal production.

The Politburo proceeds from the premise that the cooperation councils can fully live up to their responsibility for the uniform reproduction process and to increasingly exert the function of an economic management organ while preserving the juridical independence of the LPG's and the state farms. To this end, joint funds are to be set up.

With a view to further raising production and lowering production input, the Politburo directs the production councils to observe the following key points:

-- establishment of balanced proportions between plant and animal production, exploitation of combination effects of specialized production, and ensuring the procurement of animal feedstuffs within the territory of the cooperation production group with a view to further replacing imports,

-- purposeful application of advanced science and technology, especially with the aid of the highest-yield and highest-performance concepts,

-- implementation of socialist industrial management at a higher level jointly by LPG's and State farms in production cooperation groups aimed at raising production and lowering production input, as well as at eliminating unjustified differences within, and among the LPG's and state farms,

-- development of a joint societal and economic interests, with the aim of constantly better managing, planning, organizing, and accounting for production cooperation groups as closed economic organisms, and strengthening the LPG's and state farms' own responsibility.

The Politburo considers it important to continue to develop the territorial production organization on the basis of detachments and brigades.

The processing of agricultural products in the villages must also be more strongly promoted in the future.

The binding nature of the decisions of, as well as the expert management and planning by, the cooperation councils require a close, trustful collaboration of the cooperation partners as well as the broad, democratic collaboration of the cooperative peasants and workers.

As before, the cooperation council is accountable to the LPG plenary meeting. The Politburo regards it as expedient to set up party secretary councils for supporting the cooperation councils in exerting economic management functions.

These new tasks for deepening cooperation require thorough ideopolitical and state work in the bezirke and kreise, joint discussion and preparation of every step with the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers.

In 1984, experiences on this will be gathered in the Gera districts and in selected production cooperation groups of the other bezirke.

At the same time, it is necessary to increase everywhere the responsibility of the cooperation councils and to deepen production cooperation group relations.

The Politburo and Council of Ministers have adopted measures for further perfecting the management, planning, and cost accounting in socialist agriculture and foodstuffs

industry. They are aimed at implementing the intensification of agricultural production with an economic use of assets and with a higher economic effectiveness, through comprehensive utilization of science and technology.

The starting point for perfecting management, planning, and cost accounting is a further improvement in the quality of state management on the basis of democratic centralism. The work of the state organs must be directed in the future more at giving aid and support to the cooperation councils. Here, accountability reports of the cooperation councils before kreis councils, kreis assemblies, and the councils for the agriculture and foodstuffs industry have proven useful.

To fully exploit the potentials of cooperative ownership, the party organizations should focus their attention more on ensuring the uniform reproduction process of plant and animal production, on the implementation of the principles of cost accounting down to the detachments and brigades, and on the further development of cooperative democracy. This will contribute to developing even creativeness and initiative even more effectively.

In the period under review the Politburo dealt with the further preparation of agricultural price reform. Through this reform the tapping of performance and effectiveness reserves in every collective is gaining additional economic weight. The majority of the enterprise plans on hand for 1984, based on two price levels, prove that the cooperative peasants and the workers understand the aim of the agricultural price reform.

The new prices agreed on between the LPG's and the state farms have been worked out with a high sense of responsibility by the cooperation councils, and have been linked with measures to raise the performance and effectiveness level. Thus the responsibility for the uniform reproduction process of plant and animal production has been further developed.

The agricultural price reform makes it even more imperative to achieve quicker progress in those fields of LPG plant and animal productions that have remained below their possibilities regarding yield and performance levels. This will succeed best where the cooperation councils feel fully responsible for it and where the LPG's together with the kreis councils initiate complex measures to bring about changes on the basis of development programs.

The agricultural price reform focuses the economic interests of the cooperative peasants and workers on a quickly rising production of their own [eigenproduktion] and declining costs. This is best reflected in the index figures for own product [eigenprodukt], net product, costs, and profit. As of 1984, these will therefore be the main index figures for assessment and comparison of performance at all management levels.

The stronger development of the socialist performance principle is absolutely essential for implementing the economic strategy in agriculture. The new economic conditions for increasing the output and reducing the production input in socialist agriculture, which will become effective with the agricultural price reform, must be linked -- while strictly complying with the performance principle -- with the personal material interest of the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers. A close connection must be established between the quantity and effectiveness of the production and the amounts of bonuses and premiums in the LPG's and state farms, down to the brigades. It is necessary to more consistently apply the time-tested cooperative principle of advance payments and end-of-year payments, and to link compensation even more closely with the final product.

The party leadership has dealt with the responsibility of the state farms as centers of the workers class in the countryside, as pacemakers in raising the yield and the

performances, as well as important producers of seeds and plants and of breeding and productive livestock. Their role must be further strengthened. The state farms should contribute even more comprehensively to strengthening and developing plant and animal production cooperation.

Leadership cadres, party secretaries, and time-tested state farm practitioners will exchange experiences on these questions at a central conference in December.

The Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat have regularly dealt with the development of the harvest and fall seasonal work, have assessed the political and economic management activities, and have adopted appropriate measures. Proceeding from a thorough analysis of the grain harvest, conclusions were drawn for the root crop harvest. The Politburo has made decisions in good time, particularly as a result of the crop losses of potatoes and sugar beets.

The cooperative peasants and workers have taken a wide range of initiatives. In so doing, they were supported by many industrious helpers from the villages, by students and pupils, members of the armed organs, and other forces of society. The Central Committee conveys its thanks for this to all of them.

Comrades, this year it has again become clearly evident that those cooperatives and state farms that have been working for a long time for high soil fertility and high cultivation standards, and that have effectively used their facilities for improvements and constantly kept them in good repair have most effectively coped with the extreme conditions.

Proceeding from the experiences of the last few dry summers, the Politburo has adopted an irrigation program to ensure high and stable yields. It aims at the establishment and development of various, and primarily of simple, irrigation systems for vegetable, fruit, and fodder plantations utilizing wells, ponds, lakes, and small creeks, but also at preserving and effectively using all existing installations.

The party leadership is convinced that this program will touch off a broad mass initiative in the villages and that workers in industry will utilize every possibility to provide material-technical support for the agricultural enterprises in a time-tested manner.

We welcome the FDJ initiative to make irrigation a youth project.

Comrades, in the further implementation of the 1983 plan, the Politburo is oriented toward high outputs, lower inputs, and the utilization of reserves in new ways. These are also decisive points in the further discussion in the preparation for the 1984 plan. The main objective of socialist competition in 1984 is to more quickly achieve -- with growing effectiveness -- a higher yield from every acre and a higher output from every animal.

Here the progress in further intensifying our agriculture depends greatly on agricultural scientists, together with their cooperation partners, achieving top performances in research more quickly and introducing new highly useful economic results into practice as fast as possible.

Comrades, the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership reported before the Politburo on the experiences and results of the leadership's work in implementing the agricultural policy of the 10th party congress and the 12th Peasants' Congress of the GDR.

The accountability reports show that we are making good progress in implementing the party's decisions in agriculture. The bezirk leadership, the kreis leaderships, and basic organizations are developing many different methods of political-ideological

work to promote the initiative of the cooperative peasants and workers in increasing yields and performances and in improving the expenditure-result ratio.

As a result of the accountability reports, the party leadership has focused on thorough evaluations of the good experiences in further implementing the party elections in the collectives and on using them even more comprehensively to promote the working people's initiative as well as to exhaust all possibilities and reserves to increase production and improve economic results. Here particular attention is paid to increasing the responsibility of the cooperation councils and to further developing the territorial principle.

The Politburo is convinced that the biggest agricultural bezirk of the GDR will make greater efforts to achieve a clear increase in performance with high and stable yields.

Comrades, the Politburo has adopted stipulations to further promote individual production. In a resolution, our party leadership stresses once again that plant and animal products from the plots of the cooperative peasants and workers, from the members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, as well as from the other small producers, effectively complement the social production of the socialist agricultural enterprises from a national economic point of view. For many citizens it is a meaningful and interesting hobby at the same time. Individual production is highly important for intensively utilizing every square meter of land and for developing reserves of fodder and capacities in stables.

The numerous initiatives to intensively utilize every square meter of land to develop local fodder reserves and to create good prerequisites for the individual production on the plots must also be stressed. We appreciate the great activities of the members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders and the other small producers who are increasingly providing not only fruit and vegetables but also honey, eggs, rabbits, tobacco, and other things.

The processing of agricultural products in the villages themselves is increasing in importance. In this way, the area can improve its own supplies of fruit and vegetables; transportation expenditure is reduced; and the working capacity is utilized more effectively.

Many community councils are better and better supported by the local organizations of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association. The Central Committee Secretariat has ordered party organizations to aid and support the delivery of accountability reports and the elections of the local executive committees taking place at present.

III. On the Problems of the Socialist State Power, Alliance Policy, and Intellectual-Cultural Life

Comrades, in the period under review the Politburo, in consistently continuing our tested course, has paid great attention to further all-round strengthening our worker-peasant power as a main point of party work. We note with justified pride that under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party, the socialist state power guarantees our continuous, stable, and dynamic advance. Thus, strengthening and guaranteering the inviolability of the power of the workers and peasants, the first true people's power on German soil, remains a basic concern of our party.

Under the bezirk and kreis leaderships, the local state organs are better and better fulfilling their responsibility for solving the overall state tasks. The people's representations, their organs, and deputies are successfully organizing the struggle to purposefully implement the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

In accordance with the constitution and GDR electoral law, we propose to the State Council from today's Central Committee meeting that the elections for the Kreis assemblies, city assemblies, district assemblies, and community representations be held on 6 May, 1984. They are a climax on the way to the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

In the center of the election preparations, which are taking place in the tested alliance with parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, are new citizens' initiatives to secure peace and to strengthen our socialist state also with a purposeful socialist local policy.

The leading organs of our party, the basic organizations, and all communists should actively support the political work among the masses of the committees of the National Front.

In preparing for the elections, deputies, candidate members, and state functionaries should hold even more numerous and more intensive frank talks with the voters. Tested forms of the state's work among the public, like public meetings between people's representatives and councils, residents' assemblies, and talks with working people at their places of work and in the family should be made even more interesting and realistic.

The local state organs should examine and answer the proposals and concerns of the citizens arising in everyday life even more carefully and quickly and should implement them together with the citizens in accordance with the existing possibilities.

Comrades, the members of the National People's Army [NVA] with their achievements in the second 6 months of their training have once again proved that they are ready to successfully meet the increased demands in fulfulling their class assignments. The results of the political and military training of the leadership organs, formations, groups of units, and teaching institutions of the NVA demonstrate that. Especially in exercises within the framework of the united forces of the Warsaw Pact such as "Soyuz 83," "Shield 83," and others, the participating troop units and units of the NVA demonstrated their increased fighting strength and their will to prove themselves constantly as reliable defenders of peace at the side of their comrades-in-arms.

With the transition to the 4-year period of officer training ending with a diploma on 1 September, 1983, a new stage in educating commanders, political officers, and engineer-technician officers was introduced at the officers colleges of the NVA and the GDR border Troops. Thus the task is to implement the communist education and the military capability of the officers with a new quality.

At the same time this reults in high demands for young staff for the military profession which is and will be a militant task for all party organizations.

In this connection, we want to stress the NVA members' achievements in implementing investment projects to implement the party's economic strategy, like the construction of the Mukran ferry port, for instance, or the natural gas pipeline on the territory of the GDR.

The 30th anniversary of the workers militia of the GDR was an important social event in the life of our republic.

Hundreds of thousands of citizens expressed their close affinity with the workers militia through their participation in the militant roll calls in Berlin and in all Bezirk and Kreis cities.

The powerful militant roll call in Berlin and numerous other measures that were implemented in accordance with the decision of the SED Central Committee Secretariat

demonstrated the determination of the workers class and all working people to steadfastly and reliably protect the achievements of socialism under the leadership of the SED and not to allow anyone ever to turn back the wheel of history on German soil.

The Central Committee thanks all members of the workers militia for their loyal fulfillment of their duties and their constant readiness for performance.

Comrades, our party has further deepened the tested comradely cooperation with the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany, the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, and the National Democratic Party of Germany, as well as with all social forces united in the GDR National Front to consistently implement the 10th SED Congress decisions.

With the friendly parties, we have experienced fellow strugglers on our side, who together with us are using their creative potential for the benefit of the people, for strenghening our socialist homeland, and for securing peace. We are certain that, in solving these tasks, our cooperation based on the political alliance will become even closer and more efficient.

The National Front committees have further increased their political efficiency in the residential areas of the cities and villages. This is proved by the results of the citizens' initiatives "Beautify our Cities and Communities -- Join in."

All experiences show that the best results are achieved where the committees of the National Front are effectively cooperating with the local people's representations, the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions for the benefit of the citizens.

Comrades, with its peace drive our FDJ has started a great initiative on the 35th anniversary of the GDR. The Politburo issued a statement on the level of the preparations for the National Youth Festival, the FDJ union meeting. On this occasion, it was stressed that young people are in the front row in the struggle for strengthening socialism and securing peace. The results of our party's clear course of educating youth in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism are becoming obvious in all social fields. In further preparing the FDJ union meeting, the main thing is that all young people are participating with concrete achievements in universally strengthening and defending our socialist homeland.

In close joint work with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, a 137.5-kilometer long section of the natural gas pipeline in the Ukrainian SSR was finished ahead of schedule in the struggle against the boycott policy of U.S. imperialism.

In 20 months, FDJ members and members of the NVA together with other working people set up 949 kilometers of pipelines for the long-distance pipeline. In a report, Comrade Erich Honecker praised these achievements as an important contribution by the FDJ to implementing our economic strategy.

An important social event was the congress of the workers youth, which was carried out together by the FDJ and the FDGB. In a letter to Comrade Erich Honecker, the 3,500 delegates expressed their personal commitment to continuing to help to implement the 10th party congress decisions with energy and flair. The initiatives started by the congress are highly important in the socialist competition.

The 26th central fair of the masters of tomorrow currently taking place has been a comprehensive show of youth's scientific-technological creativity. Promotion of the fair of the masters of tomorrow as a mass movement of the innovative spirit of our youth, should also be an important concern of state leaders in all fields in future.

The FDJ and Pioneer Council elections were a clear commitment of youth to the peace policy of socialism and against the war policy of imperialism. The 29 events of an FDJ musical tour with groups and singers of political songs from 9 countries, which visited all the Bezirks of our republic and culminated in the enthusiastic final event on 25 October in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin, were powerful demonstrations against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Sixth festival of friendship between the youth of the USSR and the GDR which took place in Moscow and Kiev 10-17 October strengthened the close affinity between the young people of our republic and the country of Lenin. The festival demonstrated the unshakable will of youth for peace and was a tribunal against imperialist warmongering. The Leninist Komsomol and the FDJ agreed on joint actions to prepare the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism in a worthy manner.

The vacation exchange agreed between Comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski greatly contributed to deepening the fraternal affinity between the youth and the peoples of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. Altogether, 111,605 Polish children and youth stayed in the GDR, and 37,400 FDJ members and young Pioneers in the Polish People's Republic.

In letters to the SED and PZPR Central Committees, at meetings, and at roll calls, the young Polish guests expressed their gratitude and their will to work with all their strength in their home country to strengthen socialism. The Central Committee thanks all organizers and helpers for their great readiness to take part in this vacation project.

Comrades, the seventh Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR were the most important sports events of 1983 in the GDR and were a worthy contribution of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation in the Karl Marx Year.

The addess of the SED Central Committee general secretary and patron of the festival, Comrade Erich Honecker, at the opening ceremony was an inspiring start to this festival.

In Leipzig it was once again demonstrated how the GDR preserves the humanistic and peace-promoting concerns of the Olympic idea and implements them purposefully in the spirit of understanding among peoples.

The preparations for and the running of the Leipzig festival, which was enriched by all social forces, demonstrated convincingly how physical culture and sports, as undeniable elements of our policy, have become a firm habit of the people in our country.

The contests of the Ninth Children's and Youth Spartakiad in which 10,000 sportsmen participated in 19 summer sports confirmed the heightened level of performance and the trend toward an increasing number of top performances in the corresponding age groups. This was also manifested in 115 GDR records.

The nationwide enthusiasm and elan engendered by the national festival of physical culture met with a broad response in the election movement of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation. The appeal for the "Sports Echelon GDR 35" has proven to be a good orientation for the further strengthening and consolidation of the socialist sports organization and for increasing the attraction and efficiency of physical culture and sports. We are certain that the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day, which is planned for 18 to 20 May 1984 in Berlin, will further promote the initiatives and performances of the sportsmen.

Our people proudly look back to the good results which our sportsmen achieved in numerous world and European championships as well as European Cup contests in the past months. Altogether 79 gold, 68 silver and 58 bronze medals were won.

The Central Committee and the GDR citizens are convinced that our sportsmen will make good use of the time till the 14th Olympic winter games in Sarajevo and the 23d Olympic games in Los Angeles in 1984 in order to once again impressively prove the capacity of our socialist physical culture in the 35th year of the GDR.

Comrades, in June the Secretariat discussed a report on the elections to group and local executive committees of the Democratic Women's League of Germany as well as measures to continue the League's work. It was confirmed that the women's organization is making great efforts to meet the growing political and social demands and the specific tasks to strengthen the organization and further increase its influence on the life of women and their families in the country.

Activities linked with that are continued in the competition of the Democratic Women's League for preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR under the slogan "The Knowledge of the Deeds of Women for Socialism and Peace, for the Happiness of the Children and the Benefit of the People!" With firm desire to make a bigger contribution to further strengthening the republic and to securing peace, manifold and resourceful work is being performed by the executive committees and groups with close cooperation among women of all classes and strata. The measures taken by the Democratic Women's League, as determined by the national executive committee, also meet thisstriving; these measures have been taken in implementation of the decision of the Politburo to continue the campaign against the deployment of missiles.

We expect the leadership of the party to continue to grant the necessary support to the work of the Democratic Women's League among the masses.

Comrades, the tested science and university policy of our party was purposefully continued.

The Politburo adopted the "Concept for Shaping the Education and Further Education of the Engineers and Economists in the GDR."

With the gradual implementation of this concept through the 1990's decisions are being taken for the education and further education of these important cadre groups that are of particular importance, even of strategic importance, for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress.

Society expects from engineers and economists working in science and practice a progressively increasing contribution to a stable economic performance growth which is necessary for the further successful implementation of the unity of economic and social policy under the conditions of intensively expanded reproduction.

In this connection we welcome the decisions taken by the eighth congress of the Chamber of Technology a few days ago. They respond to these high demands in guiding the work of the researchers, engineers, designers, and technologists and are aimed at developing even more strongly the necessary ways of thinking and methodology and at making them the common property of all engineers.

It is necessary to thoroughly discuss the political and technical contents, the essence and the long-term character of the qualitatively new steps that have to be taken.

On the basis of the high level achieved in science and technology at the universities, colleges and technical schools of the GDR, the main thing in implementing the concepts is to work out new targets in education and the tasks for teaching with close

cooperation among scientific institutions, fields of practice, as well as state and social organizations, and to test them in the years ahead in selected institutions and gradually introduce them.

This year 55,300 full-time students successfully concluded their university or technical studies, among them 13,600 graduates from technical institutions, 11,200 graduates from pedagogical institutions, and 2,000 physicians and dentists. All have a labor contract and thus an important task in the most diverse social fields of our country. We expect the leaders of the enterprises and institutions to use these cadres in accordance with their training so that within a short time they will be capable of high achievements. Approximately 60,000 young citizens have started full-time study this year and 12,000 working people take correspondence courses or evening courses at colleges and technical schools.

Comrades, the preparation for the school year was marked by extraordinary activity and the enthusiastic support of the teachers and educators for the policy of our party and state.

The popular education aktiv meetings carried out according to the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat answers the political-ideological questions of concern to teachers, students, and parents and gave the popular education aktiv efficient guidelines for political work in the school collectives.

Creative political-ideological and pedagogical work developed in the schools. Efforts to further purposefully increase the efficiency of the class-consistent education of the school youth, the quality of the education and the entire pedagogical work are manifold.

At present the elections for parents representatives are taking place. They are a commitment of the fathers and mothers to the policy of peace and are of great significance for deepening socialist democracy. Parents and teachers discuss how together they can increase their efforts for the class-consistent education of the children. So far over 2 million mothers and fathers participated in the election assemblies and elected 500,000 members of the parents class aktivs.

During the discussions many valuable proposals to improve the joint work of parents and schools were made which must be thoroughly examined and evaluated.

Comrades, in the period under review the artists and cultural workers further increased their activities in the struggle to preserve peace and universally strengthen socialism. Many works of art were created in the Karl-Marx year which convincingly express this attitude. The ceremonies reopening of the Deutsches Theater on the occasion of its 100th anniversary was a high point in the social life of our country. The participation of the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker, and other members of the party and state leadership underlines the great importance we attach to the cultivation of the humanistic cultural heritage and the promotion of socialist theatrical arts.

The elections in the Association of Graphic Artists of the GDR showed the determination of the artists to continue to make a concrete contribution to further strengthening socialism in the GDR and to securing peace in the world, with firm confidence in the policy of our party and in the tested alliance with the workers class.

The ninth congress of the association was clearly marked by that attitude. It was a significant social event.

In a moving gesture for peace, the participants in the congress, together with guests from 20 countries, called for the creation of an insurmountable bulwark against the

imperialist danger of war. In this spirit outstanding posters and prints were created in the competition "Peace in the World" which are to be comprehensively utilized in public places.

Thousands of folk art groups and circles have started a broad discussion on the further development of this artistic mass movement of our people on the basis of the approach decided upon by the Central Committee Secretariat for the preparations for the fourth Central Folk Art conference 1984.

An important event in the social and cultural life of our country was the ceremony marking the 500th birthday of the reformer Martin Luther for which the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker, acted as patron. It testified to the purposeful and continuous work we are undertaking to develop for our people the richness of the humanistic and progressive cultural heritage of the German people and make it serve the present tasks.

It also expressed the common striving for humanism, understanding among the peoples, and peace as a concern of the entire GDR people, irrespective of ideology and religion, and showcased the cooperation of the socialist state and the Evangelical churches in the spirit of these goals.

The Martin Luther ceremony of the GDR encompassed a number of scientific, cultural-artistic and propagandistic events and activities. It included scientific conferences and the much respected exhibitions "Luther and His Time" in the Museum for German History and "Art at the Time of Reformation" in the national museums of Berlin.

The festive event of the Central Committee of our party, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front in the German State Opera in Berlin on 9 November 1983 was an impressive climax to the Martin Luther festivities in the GDR.

At a reception in the office of the State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker praised the tasks and results of the GDR Martin Luther ceremonies before numerous international guests, including church dignitaries.

He stressed in this connection the trusting cooperation of the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR and the Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR, which can be regarded as a good example of the possibilities a church in socialism has and of constructive relationship between state and church.

Comrades, the past months were marked by numerous international cultural activities. The "Joint Days of Culture of the GDR and CSSR", the second phase of which was successfully implemented in the CSSR in September, was an event of great political and cultural-political importance. Artists of our republic participated in over 300 events in the friendly neighboring country.

Performances by numerous artists of our republic at seven press festivals of fraternal parties in capitalist countries constituted a great political and artistic attraction.

Comrades, in the period under review the efforts to increase the quality and effectiveness of medical work was further improved. The humanist task for protection of life and health is for physicians, nurses, and all staff members a commitment contributing to universally strengthening the GDR and thus, by extension, to securing peace. At present tens of thousands of physicians and dentists of the GDR have manifested that commitment by their signature to the "Appeal of the Physicians of the World" by the great response they have given to the international work of the Committee "Physicians of the GDR for Preventing a Nuclear War."

Party aktiv meetings in several bezirks demonstrate that the communists in the health sector are better carrying out their responsibility for the implementation of the health policy of our party. The main thrust is to improve basic medical care, especially medical care provided by general practioners and dentists.

Increased efforts are necessary to further develop preventive health care. The "National Conference for Health Education" that took place in October in Dresden was an important contribution toward attracting more and more people and making them increasingly capable of actively participating in preserving and promoting their health.

Political work with the young medical intelligentsia must become an even greater concern of all party and state organs. Great efforts are necessary to exploit even more strongly the increased possibilities of education for all young physicians and dentists and to always secure the firm unity of medical-technical and socioscientific education and the development of socialist conscience.

IV. On the Further Increase of the Fighting Strength of the Party and on the Implementation of the Party Elections

Dear comrades, the period since the Sixth SED Central Committee Plenum has been marked by great activity on the part of the party to implement the decisions of the 10th Party Congress. It therefore went hand in hand with the enhancement of the leading role of the party, the increase in its fighting strength, and the further development of its affinity with the masses.

The entire political-ideological work of our party was aimed at taking new initiatives to fulfill our tasks in the struggle to secure peace and strengthen socialism. Our communist principle to constantly deepen the relationship of trust with the working people, the citizens of all classes and strata in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress stood its test. It is and will remain the responsibility of all communists to thoroughly adopt the policy of the party, represent it daily, and openly and constructively answer all questions.

Comrades, at present the party is concentrating on successfully implementing the party elections as directed at the sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee. The first phase in the delivery of the accountability reports and the elections in the party groups, department party organizations, and basic organizations was marked by militant, constructive, and optimistic consultations of the communists on the achievements made and on the solution of new higher tasks. It fully corresponds with the basic tasks adopted in the election directive.

As of 15 November the delivery of accountability reports and the elections of leaders, of the party group organizers and their deputies had taken place in 75,809 basic organizations and department party organizations as well as in the 93,824 party groups. The high participation of the members and candidate members in the accountability report assemblies -- 93.0 percent -- and the high participation in the discussion are an expression of the increased unity and cohesion in our ranks.

With the increase of the basic organizations by nearly 1,000, the department party organizations by over 1,700, and the party groups by over 2,200, the organizational influence of the party since the 1982 party elections has further increased in all social fields.

Comrades, the Central Committee Secretariat has accepted a report of the Doebeln Kreis leadership on the implementation of the party elections.

The Secretariat praised the great achievements which the comrades of the Doebeln Kreis party organization are making together with the working people in the socialist

competition for universally strengthening the GDR. Their initiatives and working deeds for implementing the economic strategy are reflected in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national economic tasks.

As of 31 October 1983, the plan of the industrial goods production had been overfulfilled by 2.7 work days, the net production fulfilled by 106.5 percent, and labor productivity on the basis of net production increased by 6.3 percent.

The development of the export production of the most important enterprises of the Kreis must also be praised.

With the biggest yields so far in grain, 5.65 tons per hectare; a harvest of 23 tons per hectare for potatoes and 34 tons per hectare for sugar beets; and plant production of 5.88 tons of grain units per hectare of agricultural land; as well as overfulfillment of plan targets in animal production, the communists, cooperative peasants, and workers of the socialist agriculture have made an important contribution to guaranteeing a stable supply of foodstuffs for the people and raw materials for industry.

Based on the excellent results in implementing the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, the comrades of the Doebeln Kreis leadership have set themselves ambitious goals as a worthy contribution to the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

The accountability reports show that great achievements can be made in all fields of social life if the Kreis leadership maintains a consistent working style aimed at implementing the decisions of the Central Committee and based on affinity with the masses. The results of the party elections and the concrete work with all basic organizations, as well as the close affinity with the working people, reveal the great potentials and reserves that must be developed for a large increase in the performance of the national economy.

The central subject of accountability report assemblies everywhere is the realization of the increased role and responsibility of every party organization and all communists in the struggle to preserve peace and to develop firm convictions and attitudes among the citizens of our republic concerning this decisive question.

Particular attention is given to the development of the capability of the comrades to convincingly explain the inseparable connection between strong socialism and secure peace and to mobilize the working people by the personal example of daily good work for peace.

Comrades, many new considerations and activities have resulted from the election assemblies in order to give political-ideological work a strong impetus by equipping the comrades with precise arguments, strict leadership, and efficient forms and methods.

The course of the party elections so far has turned into a great exchange of experiences on how the performance of the communists and all working people can be considerably improved in the main arena of the party -- the economy.

The party collectives have critically examined the achievements, resolutely tackled those factors that impair creativity and initiative, and considered new tasks for consistently implementing the economic strategy of the party. The party collectives have increasingly directed their educational work toward developing the socialist attitude to work; sharpening the eye of the working people for domestic reserves, proceeding from the increased potentials and possibilities; and mastering increased demands by coming up with qualitatively new solutions.

The accountability report assemblies reveal that the evaluation of the Sixth SED Central Committee Plenum has started many initiatives for deepening relations of trust with the people.

It has become obvious in this connection that the constant sensitive political work, the open discussion of all tasks that are to be solved with the working people, and the attentive attitude of the columnists and all leaders to their proposals and criticism constitutes, above all, a high demand on the political leadership activity of the basic organizations.

Based on the best experiences, the party organizations have drawn conclusions on how political work among the masses is to be organized more offensively in view of the demands of the coming year.

Many comrades stress that the daily political talk is for them the main way to constantly keep in touch with the strength of their arguments and with existing ambiguities and to answer the questions of working people more specifically and convincingly.

The decisions of the election assemblies confirm that the party collectives regard a decisive prerequisite in implementing the leading role of the party to a further increase in the quality of the internal life of the party.

A high level of participation in the member assemblies which concentrate the party forces on solving the main political and economic points; continuous individual work of the leaderships with the comrades, which enhances their activity; and efficient party control aimed at changes are the main elements in the chain with which the party organizations will deal in a more specific way. Everything is aimed at strengthening the fighting positions of the communists to fulfill the party decisions and at strengthening their political steadfastness so they fulfill their responsibility to be an example in the working collectives in any situation.

Comrades, the militant atmosphere of the accountability report assemblies, the creative discussion that was oriented toward the future, the realistic evaluation of the results, the specific character of the decisions, and their thorough evaluation in the work collectives should give impetus to the bezirk leaderships, kreis leaderships, and the leaderships of the basic organizations to draw fundamental lessons for the qualitative further development of intraparty life in all party organizations.

It is one of the special features of the 1983-84 party elections that the higher personal contribution of the communists to universally strengthening the socialist GDR and to securing peace is dealt with and determined everywhere in a more specific way. Militant positions like "everyone bears responsibility for intensification", "everyone is making a contribution to strengthening the leading role of our party" express the enhanced efforts of the party collectives to further increase the political activity of all comrades.

In the accountability report assemblies the party leaderships report on the results of personal talks. For the basic organizations they prove to be inexhaustible reservoirs of new impulses to develop intraparty democracy and the personal work of the comrades for implementing the policy of the party, and to guarantee a high level of performance.

For many comrades personal conversations and party assignments are the decisive impetus for qualitatively new solutions, especially for implementing the economic strategy.

With the enterprise delegates conferences the party elections have entered into a new phase of the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

As of 15 November 1983, 1,025 delegates conferences had been carried out, with an attendance rate of 98.7 percent.

The content and atmosphere of the enterprise delegates conferences is marked by the political maturation of the party organizations, the further development of socialist awareness, and the devotedness of the communists. They conspicuously testify to the increase in the quality of management work which finds its expression primarily in the fact that the decisions of the Central Committee are being made more and more the yardstick of action, that the working people are mobilized to implement these decisions, and that effective solutions are shown for the absolute fulfillment of ambitious targets.

Comrades, it is becoming evident that the basic organizations understand the new standards of intensively expanded reproduction primarily as a higher demand on work with the people. They direct their special attention to thoroughly discussing every step of the intensification with the working people and to always combining the increase of labor productivity with the further development of socialist awareness, and they are taking care that that rationalization is always accompanied by the gradual improvement of working and living conditions.

Growing demands are being made on the political effectiveness of managers in creating -- in constructive cooperation with the working people -- all necessary prerequisites for the unhindered development of creativeness and initiative, and for a continuous flow of production.

At the accountability election meetings and delegates conferences the results of the implementation of the militant programs of the basic organizations are critically analyzed and basic positions are being worked out in discussions about how the struggle of communists in the economic field can be organized even more successfully.

The comrades place at the center of their deliberations about the content of the 1984 militant programs the task of comprehensively exploiting all reserves of the intensively expanded reproduction so as to achieve high economic growth.

Necessary political activities should be initiated with the aid of the militant programs to put through measures for further perfecting management, planning, and cost accounting.

The new militant programs are designed to contribute toward adjusting even better the political guidance of economic processes by the party organizations to the high dynamics of the national economy, and to convincingly guarantee the clarification at any time of ideological questions arising in this connection.

It is noteworthy that the comrades are adopting party assignments on such fundamental economic tasks by committing themselves to personally setting an example in living up to the standards of the economic strategy so as to touch off corresponding initiatives in the work collectives.

Comrades, the course to date, and the results of the party elections have already shown that the new leaderships of the basic organizations and departmental party organizations, the party group organizers and their deputies guarantee a working style close to the masses, militant verve, realism, and matter-of-factness. They ensure that we will be able to cope with the growing demands on the leading role of the party. The greatest efforts of the kreis leaderships must be devoted to their high-level guidance and direct support, as well as to the training of newly-elected functionaries.

Proceeding from the orientation in the election directive, as well as from the practical experiences, the following tasks must be at the center of leadership activity in connection with the preparations for the kreis and bezirk delegates conferences:

1. It is essential to adjust the party and all GDR people to the new tasks of the coming years. This means primarily to focus all endeavors on achieving further essential results in the struggle for preserving peace and for foiling the war policy of U.S. imperialism.

High effectiveness of ideopolitical work must result more and more in the fundamental conviction that specific achievements for strengthening socialism are the most important contribution of every working person in the struggle for safeguarding peace.

The active support of the SED peace policy in word and deed in any situation must be the yardstick for all party leaderships in the realistic assessment of the state of awareness, and the starting point for the development of close-to-life, situation-related forms and methods of work among the masses.

2. The bezirk and kreis delegate conferences will stipulate the tasks for the comprehensive preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Here it is particularly important to make the citizens fully aware of the positive results achieved in our development that has taken place in close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist states, and to clearly demonstrate these results by referring to the increased material and intellectual-cultural living standard in their own cities, villages, and enterprises, down to their own families.

Proceeding from the pride taken by people in their personal contribution to what has been achieved, it is necesary to further develop their love for their socialist fatherland, making it a mainspring of new societal activities. This important high point in our country's life must also be turned everywhere into a great display of achievements of socialist art and culture.

3. The bezirk and kreis delegate conferences should adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the anniversary year becomes a year of high performances to implement the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress.

Party work and work among the masses is to be focused on completely utilizing the advantages and possibilities for economic growth inherent in socialism.

In this sense socialist competitions must be organized as a great mass initiative supported by the entire people for the universal fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan.

4. The local elections must be turned into an important political high point in the preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and into a powerful profession of loyalty of the citizens to their worker-peasant state.

Trusting political talks with every citizen and the citizens' active inclusion in solving local political tasks require the mobilization of all societal forces in the housing areas, especially steady work by the National Front committees and work close to the citizens by the deputies and all state organs.

High political activity in the election movement must result in a permanent enrichment of social life, in lasting intellectual-cultural values for the people.

In all party organizations the basic stipulation must be made that every comrade has to make his contribution in the preparations for and the holding of the local people's assembly elections.

5. The bezirk and kreis delegate conferences are to adopt regulations for further strengthening the role of the basic organizations as the fundamental organs of the party and as initiators of the mass struggle of the working people for the universal strengthening of the GDR.

The primary task is to raise the level of guidance and direct support by kreis leaderships for the basic organizations, for the creative implementation, under their own responsibility, of the decisions of the Central Committee, for quick reaction to current events with accurate political arguments, for ensuring convincing offensive work of the communists in the work collectives, and for the qualitative enrichment of the party's 'nternal life.

The bezirk and kreis leaderships should thoroughly analyze the results and experiences of the party elections; the proposals, suggestions, and critical observations of the accountability election meetings; draw lessons for leadership work, and help the comrades in the state organs and mass organization leaderships draw their own conclusions for improving the quality of ideopolitical and organizational work.

Comrades, the Central Committee Secretariat has received a report from the Cottbus Bezirk leadership about work with the Bezirk newspaper LAUSITZER RUNDSCHAU, which conveys valuable experiences of political work among the masses in using a newspaper as a guiding instrument of the bezirk leadership for implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress.

The party bezirk newspapers, which with about 5 million copies daily carry the party's word into more than 81 percent of the GDR households, have the task of giving balanced treatment to the central domestic and foreign policy of the GDR on the one hand and the tasks in the bezirk on the other hand, and in particular also of devoting great attention to local political questions in the kreise, cities, and villages.

The bezirk and kreis party aktiv meetings, held to mark the beginning of the party elections and the opening of the 1983-84 party school year with 150,000 participants, expressed the unanimous desire and determination of the communists, even under the changed external conditions, to implement with high results the time-tested policy of our party that is aimed at the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace.

The exacerbated confrontation in the international arena demands that every member of our party be an active fighter on the ideological front who leads the way for the working people with revolutionary spirit and high performances, and who at all times wages the offensive struggle against the reckless anticommunist baiting, especially that of the most aggressive and most reactionary circles of imperialism.

An absolutely essential prerequisite for this is Marxist-Leninist educational and training work. Our experiences say: The study of Marxism-Leninism and the policy of our party, the party decisions, and the speeches and articles of its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, at educational facilities and within the framework of the party school year is a decisive condition for increasing the party's fighting strength and for scientifically-founded and effective ideopolitical work among the masses.

Led by the bezirk and kreis leaderships, the party schools of the bezirks and kreise have contributed a great deal to the ideological galvanizing of 100,000 communists, the improvement of the quality of leadership activity, and to rapidly spreading the best experiences of party organizations. Even greater importance must be attached to enabling all participants in courses for party work to perform lively and effective political work among the masses.

In the 1983-84 party school year, SED members and candidate members are purposefully continuing the study of the world-changing ideas of our theory, and the more than 1.7 million participants are comprehensively familiarizing themselves with the strategy and the tactics of our party.

The great responsibility of the propagandists as teachers and party educators was again underscored at the party aktiv meetings, and 1,788 meritorious long-serving propagandists were distinguished. The Central Committee thanks all propagandists for their work.

In October the subject "The Historical Importance of the November Revolution in Germany and the Founding of the Communist party of Germany, Topical Lessons of the Struggle of the Revolutionary German Workers Movement for Peace, Democracy, and Socialism" was dealt with in all circles, in seminars, and in lecture series, and fundamental experiences from the history of the German workers movement were discussed.

The celebration of the 65th anniversary of the November revolution in Germany was a high point of the year. At the meeting in the Memorial of the Socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde on 8 November, where a speech was given by Comrade Konrad Naumann, it was stressed that the question of power is the fundamental question of the socialist revolution, and delegations from Berlin enterprises, workers militia detachments, and representatives of the FDJ basic organizations and pioneer friendship groups reaffirmed that the heritage of the fighters of the German November revolution is being fulfilled in the socialist GDR.

Urania [formerly Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge] has a considerable role in propagating our world outlook, in providing answers for the vital questions of the people, in elucidating the struggles in our era, and in promoting the citizens' activities. The Central Committee Secretariat has received a report of its presidium on its activities since the 10th SED Congress and the Seventh Urania congress. Evidence of the growing attractiveness of Urania's popular science education work is given by the fact that in 1982 some 12 million citizens participated in Urania events and that more than 1,000 lectures are held daily in our republic by Urania staff members on the most diverse questions of politics, economy, science, culture, and the arts.

Elections for the leaderships of member groups, kreis executive committees, and kreis auditing commissions will be held by Urania from 2 January to 10 March 1984. In view of this, the Central Committee Secretariat has decided that the leaderships of our party stipulate measures which will help Urania live up even better to its function as mediator between science andn the people.

Comrades, the Politburo has discussed the preparations for and commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and has adopted a decision on this. All measures are aimed at commemorating in a worthy way this important anniversary of the first socialist state on German soil. The preparations for it are fully marked by the further purposeful implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress, the continuation of our time-tested policy serving the safeguarding of peace and the well-being of the people, the further implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policies, the continuous strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and the constantly deepening involvement of the GDR in the community of socialist countries. A turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe was initiated with the founding of the GDR.

Borne by the will of the people, for the first time a German state was established whose path and goal was in full agreement with the character of our epoch of world-wide transition from capitalism to socialism, an epoch which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution. Risen from ruins, our country stands today in the first rank of industrialized nations, and our socialist Germany is flourishing and prospering.

Its existence in the heart of Europe is living proof of the security and safety, happiness and freedom in socialism; it is a hope for all those who are striving for peace and social justice, a warning for those who believe they can turn back the wheel of history.

Comrades, the achievements accomplished in all fields of societal life since the sixth Central Committee plenum constitute a stable and solid foundation for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th Party Congress and the preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

We are convinced that, relying on the strength of the workers class, the cooperative peasants and all working people, and at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, we will win new victories in the struggle for safeguarding peace, strengthening socialism, and ensuring the well-being of the people.

The decisions of the seventh plenum of our Central Committee are giving us new, strong stimuli for this.

ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON REFORM: COMPROMISE NEEDED

WA071315 Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian 11 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] To be a reformer means chosing. However, the choice leads to personal consequences. How does Laszlo Antal, economist, department head of the Financial Research Institute, who has recently become one of the mass communications media's "favorite" experts, experience these consequences?

Question: What conflicts do you feel nowadays?

Answer: We are working on the continuation of the reform, and matters are now in a stage at which it no longer suffices to imagine a kind of paradisiacal system in the form of general concepts. There are great debates about this, but in my opinion, the debates are secondary at present. The main thing is for us to be able to break the impasse. Pragmatic measures, compromises that do not overstep the as yet unknown boundaries of social tolerance must be found.

Question: Did you say, "unknown?"

Answer: Only after decisions and attempts at implementation have been made does the rate at which society will tolerate change become evident. For example, when certain branches of industry are to be cut back, one can say that after a factory has been shut down, everyone should find a new job; however, the 50-year old who has held his job for 20 years suffers. Human bitterness accompanies all changes that appear rational when viewed from higher up.

Question: You like to call yourself a reform economist. Does this signify a position which differs in some way from that of the "average" specialist?

Answer: Today there are enough of us so that we can even be considered a normal phenomenon. If I must differentiate, I would say that there are economists who play only the role of observer and present diagnoses from an ethical -- and incidentally, risk-free -- position but present no recommendations. Although I know that they are entitled to do this, their stance irks me. I avowedly and very openly attempt to influence decisions, although insofar as this is concerned they could be anti-reform. Thus this is not a full definition, merely one characteristic. I consider it more important for people to have a clear idea of the direction economic-social-political changes should take, because all this is not solely a question of the economy. Yet it is often more comfortable for the individual to act as though he were interested only in sound economics.

Question: And by doing so he sticks to certain rules of the game...

Answer: ... whereas everyone knows that much more is at stake. To be a reform economist is actually to be committed to profound democratization, but through reform measures: gradually and continuously. And this is precisely what is ambiguous about this: because I can influence affairs only if the compromises remain within the framework of decisions still acceptable to today's economic, political forces. But it is also certain that this is a tremendous risk, because sometimes I don't know whether I have reached a really correct compromise, or whether I have resigned myself to the thought that conservatism, the view of the fictional comrade Pal Pato, "Let's not change anything," should prevail. This leads to a lack of certainty in moral standards.

Question: If we agree that your greatest opponent is a moral dilemma, that you must struggle chiefly with a lack of certainty, then it seems that there are only allies around you.

Answer: It is true that I never have come up against serious counter-arguments; nobody dares state these openly. But when the time comes for translating the proposals into action, when it must be decided what steps we must take tomorrow or next week, bitter debates arise immediately. And the closer the "danger" that something will happen looms, the more quickly polarization sets in. Realistic counter-arguments are claimed, but these can be stated in such a way that they will promote or retard the reform. The reasoners, of course, are never aware of the latter; they fail to notice that they are conservative by virtue of their "office."

Question: So, the real difference is to what degree a person is afraid of the future?

Answer: Of change. One form of reasoning argues that we should rationalize a little so that we neeedn't change. The other form calls for decisions which will set a process, a series of changes, in motion. I am convinced that if we do not change, we may possibly avoid some problems, but we won't extricate ourselves from our current state; our forces will be expended in continuous moves which cancel each other out. While people are waging a life and death struggle, they fail to notice they are getting nowhere. We don't notice that the entire economy may be undercut.

Question: At present, you are a successful professional; you are appointed to committees; you are directly involved in everything that may influence the guidance of the national economy. But will this always be the case? In the early seventies you were rejected together with your ideas; only in the past few years have you again been assigned more important work. Have you ever thought that there might be a recurrence of the seven lean years?

Answer: This career is highly dependent on the fluctuations of the reform process, and these fluctuations are much more extensive than the cycles in investments. Now more attention is being paid to us; we are considered "qualified" beyond our possible talent and diligence. But the opposite of this is not unimaginable. At such times, they generally say nothing bad to us, merely: "Old boy, you're out of touch with the spirit of the times." We are not harassed; nothing unpleasant happens; yet this is a very bitter experience. Although this means no decrease in professional recognition, no less money nor change in life-style, it is hard for me to bear the knowledge that I am merely a minor screw in the mechanism, that what happens is none of my business.

Question: But learning from the past, you could, after all, "retract" a bit from your opinion, be flexible in order to stay close to the decision-makers, with the thought that only something worse might replace them.

Answer: I realize that there is this type of ideology, and I do not condemn it entirely. But I am rigid and stubborn in such matters. Beyond a certain point, I compromise too irritably and with difficulty. I am unable to convince myself that I am doing the right thing.

Question: Your avowed line is to seek a middle ground continuously; on the other hand you consider yourself stubborn and intransigent on principle. Doesn't this duality trouble you?

Answer: Speaking of his own system of absolutism, a French philosopher said that he who wants to influence decisions must have a certain amount of experience, must already have made his 5 - 10 compromises. I undertook a process which leads from a tightly controlled system to one having a more social aspect. And he who would convince not only himself that he wants changes must expect such contradiction.

Question: How do your younger colleagues feel about your attitude?

Answer: Most of them detest it. And they are highly suspicious of anyone who does not detest it, because such a one can become a conformist within three years. Every profession has its special ills: Weavers suffer loss of hearing and varicose veins.

Spinal complaints are the disease of apparatus work, and they are very difficult to cure. Being called to account by the young people acts as a constant control on me, even when I consider some reproaches the result of immaturity. However, without controls there is a greater chance that I will make more repulsive compromises.

Question: This commitment to reform has a potential ailment. While winning minor victories in constant conflicts, you may fail to notice that your concept has lost its timeliness, and, as a consequence, you will inevitably slip into a conservative stance. Have you some kind of internal radar to protect you from this?

Answer: A person can never be certain of resisting the so-called psychological mechanism of congnitive dissonance, namely that in defending his own views, he tends to denigrate the views of his opponents, at least until it finally dawns on him that he has been mistaken for a long time. I support slow, balanced reform, even when progress could be made faster and in a more radical way. Thus my own principles compel me to oppose new solutions. This is the danger that I fear the most. Actually, there is no guaranteed protection against this, only external controls.

Question: The economic reform continues, and its success, as authorities have pointed out frequently, is becoming a matter of interest to an ever broader sphere. However, precisely because of its far-reaching social interest, the question of the realistic extent of the reform is highly important.

Answer: There is a significant probability of success, but to speak of an 80 percent probability of success is out of the question. Three possibilities exist: We can try the middle-of-the-road approach, changes. Or moving with difficulty, making minor changes, and acting on the basis of bureaucratic decisions which have been coordinated on all sides. This approach avoids great changes. Or, we can try to promote the reform. This would call for great renewal within which not only the economic mechanism in its strictest sense but the policy, itself, would be modified. I am thinking here of the right of workers to have a say, of plant democracy based on more than giving out vitamin supplements. And if this doesn't work, there remains strict centralized control, which appears very effective. The middle-of-the-raod approach is becoming increasingly unrealistic. In the meantime, the odds for the other two approaches are growing.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO CONVENE 7 DEC

LD061853 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] A meeting of the MSZMP Central Committee will be held tomorrow. The Politburo proposes that the Central Committee discuss reports on international topics and the guidelines for next year's plan and state budget.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS KENYA, ZIMBABWE -- Budapest, December 6 (MTI) -- A cooperation agreement has been signed with the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce on expanding interchamber relations. Preparations have started to conclude an agreement between the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank and Zimbabwe's Central African Trade Bank and Kenya's Industrial Development Bank to reduce the financial obstacles to trade with Hungary. The agreement is to be finalized by the competent experts soon. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 6 Dec 83 LD]

DEATH OF TU COUNCIL's KISS -- The death has occurred of Karoly Kiss, Deputy chairman of the National Trade Unions Council [SZOT], member of the MSZMP Central Committee. He died of a heart attack at the age of 80. [Excerpt] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Dec 83 LD]

MEDIA COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF U.S. SANCTIONS

Effects Compared

LD062151 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 6 Dec 83

["Bitter Taste of Aid" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 6 Dec -- Since the beginning of the action of sending parcels from the West to Polish citizens, an estimated total of 0.5 million tonnes of goods have arrived in our country. Food made about 80 per cent of this total i.e. only 2 per cent of the Polish market's annual demand for basic food articles.

Meanwhile, economic restrictions by Western states, imposed on Poland, hit this country's meat production and affected other fields of food production. As a result of the restrictions, the spring deliveries of plants' protection agents were delayed, which caused some drop in crops. A radical decline in imports of agricultural-food products has been recorded. The biggest decrease has been noted in fodder and fodder components deliveries, which, as a consequence, has caused a slump in pig population this year, and also, although to a lesser extent, in cattle, as well as a major decrease in poultry meat production. This can be exemplified by the fact that last years' imports of mill cakes and oil meals were lower by more than 48 per cent, imports of fish flour -- by 65 per cent and imports of fodder components -- by about 30 percent against 1981 figures.

Also this year imports of fodder and its components have been poorly advancing. In this connection high-nutrition fodder deliveries from state stocks had to be reduced from nearly 7.2 million tonnes in the economic year 1980/81 to 3.3 million tonnes last year. These limitations proved the most painful as regards poultry meat, egg and pork meat producers. Shortage of American maize for poultry fodder resulted in the decline in the 'white' meat consumption to 1.5 kilogrammes last year, whereas in 1981 it totaled 14 kilogrammes per capita. Poultry breeding, which has been greatly expanded over the last years, among other with FAO's help, is to a large extent nonexistent. State purchases of pigs for slaughter from industrial and specialized farms, using considerable amounts of fodder from state stocks, decreased last year by 17 percent, i.e. by 83 thousand tonnes compared with 1981. Further decrease in livestock production has been recorded, for the same reasons, this year.

In parcels sent to our country one can often find sweets. Our society could perfectly do without these gifts, were it not for the restrictions making imports of materials for production of these articles impossible.

The slump in sales of food industry products, resulting from the above-mentioned limitations, amounted to about 95 billion zlotys in last year's selling prices, whereas in the first quarter of the current year -- to 23 billion zlotys.

Change in Policy

LD061540 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 6 Dec 83

["Sanctions and Morality" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 6 Dec -- In a commentary headlined as above, the Warsaw evening daily EXPRESS WIECZORNY writes that the anti-Polich sanctions, mounted by the Reagan administration, have not produced the expected political profits for the United States.

"One should not be surprised," the paper went on, "if some pretext is used soon to take up the issue of the necessity of lifting some of the long list of sanctions, especially those less vital for the Polish economy. One can also not rule out a situation when, following some new political game, the United States may once again choose to pretend it is a 'real friend' of the Poles. But facts are stubborn. The U.S. unfriendly and illegitimate restrictions have heavily hit our economy, affected market supplies and the standard of living. It is estimated that the overall losses caused by sanctions and suffered by the Polish economy this year and the past will have amounted to nearly 21 billion dollars (in the form of goods which have not been produced due to various restrictions).

"The authorities of Poland have many a time pointed to the illegitimacy and groundlessness of the U.S. Sanctions," the paper stressed. "The Polish Government's note of 3 November demands that the United States launch appropriate measures to redress the damage suffered by the Polish economy. The note says that the Polish Government intends to seek the redress of the damages on the grounds of international law."

Concluding the commentary, the paper writes the question of sanctions has also its moral dimension. "There are Poles who have been at one with the U.S. restriction policy over the last two years. The opposition activists distinguished themselves most in declarations of this kind. Today, when some of them reportedly think of changing their minds, it is worth asking why are they doing so? Is it not that views change according to the situation? Is it not that the whole affair appears to be an attempt to save face in the situation of the fiasco suffered by the policy of sanctions?"

Individual Poles Affected

LD062108 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam has given an interview to the American television station Public Television. The interview was devoted to the American restrictions against Poland. Its thrust is that nothing has changed. The United States will not abolish sanctions. The political demands made to Poland as a condition for normalization of relations with our country are still in force. These demands, and generally all demands, as everyone knows, have been rejected.

So, nothing new in Washington as far as Polish affairs are concerned. There is only one sensational exception. A U.S. television correspondent asked the deputy secretary of state whether the sanctions are aimed at causing damage to the Polish economy and whether they do not hit the Polish nation. Kenneth Dam's anser was: Of course, and he immediately stressed that the American sanctions have an effect on the circumstances of the individual Pole.

For nearly 2 years the American Government has stated that the restrictions are painful only to the communist authorites of our country. Polish society has not been hit by them. The American Government loves and cherishes the Poles. For nearly 2 years we have replied that the American sanctions have considerably worsened the living standard of every Polish family, because all Poles eat chickens, pigs and fish. We also present the accounts showing how the American restrictions have worsened the supply of food and industrial goods for our market. And now, suddenly, a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration after 2 years of denials, has admitted that American sanctions of course hit every individual Pole. We wonder with what delay Washington will admit that our other statements were obviously correct.

Policy Begins To Backfire

LD071011 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 7 Dec 83

[From the Press Review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU writes that Ronald Regan's obsessive anti-Polish policy is beginning to backfire on the militant U.S. President. Even those in the West who are not favorably disposed toward us are beginning to voice opinions to the effect that this policy of restrictions and incessant hostile acts -- a policy that fails to yield the desired results -- is, in fact, indicative of a lack of policy. It is a serious accusation, if you take into account the fact that it has been made during a period of acute electoral contest. As usual, Ronald Reagan has resorted to lying and subterfuge: and alleged softening of the sanctions has been announced. This basically amounts to giving consent to the resumption of talks on the Polish debt. Extensive play of this presidential consent is being made in the propaganda and subversion action.

Our home-grown opposition, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, has also eagerly seized on it, repeating the White House's argument almost verbatim. Well, those who only yesterday gave such zealous support to the anti-Polish actions of an extremely reactionary, anti-Polish establishment from the other side of the ocean have suddenly begun to mumble about the need for sanctions to be lifted.

However, since they are aware that it is not the intention of the Washington administration, they immediately add that really these restrictions are of virtually no practical significance at all. Allegedly it is only the regime that tells tales about Poland's losses of billions caused by the American violation of concluded agreements. The magnitude of losses sustained by our economy has been documented so well TRYBUNA LUDU states, that there is no need to produce additional proof that these soothing noises of the opposition are nothing but lies, pure and simple.

The reason for the current fuss is not this issue at all, but the second part of the truth connected with this, that is, that the restrictions have not merely failed to influence the course of Polish policy, but that they have become a factor that helped the people who until quite recently were easy prey for various lies mouthed by today's supporters of limiting the restrictions to see through and to come to understand the truth about political wheeling and dealing, helping us also to find our own production solutions and forcing us more speedily to channel our economy into its natural course of development and directions of cooperation.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES KGB'S CHEBRIKOV 25 NOV

AU070916 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26/27 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] PAP -- A delegation of the USSR KGB has stayed in Poland on an official visit at the invitation of the minister of internal affairs.

On 25 November Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the National Defense Committee, received Army General Viktor M. Chebrikov, chairman of the KGB.

During World War II V.M. Chebrikov participated in liberating the death camp in Oswiecim and the town of Bielsko-Biala, which awarded him honorary citizenship.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Colonel General Vladimir A. Kruchkov, deputy chairman of the KGB; Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061512 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Dec. -- "A quiet, decisive tone, precise, factual substantiation of the Soviet stand, the awareness of the new situation that resulted in the aftermath of an adventurist and militarist policy course pursued by the U.S. Administration, genuine concern for the future of the (European) Continent and the world," this is how the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU's Moscow correspondents today described yesterday's Soviet news conference on international and military issues.

Answers given by top Soviet military and foreign affairs officials "reiterated the durability and the unchangable nature of the USSR's foreign policy, including the question of nuclear armaments on the (European) Continent," TRYBUNA LUDU stressed.

The paper also remarked that the news conference clearly underscored that "countermeasures undertaken by the USSR and its allies constitute their defensive means forced upon the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has not aimed at gaining an unilateral military edge over the U.S., and the Warsaw Treaty does not intend to obtain a military superiority over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

In conclusion TRYBUNA LUDU pointed to a consistent Soviet stand to the effect that the arms race has to be terminated.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY CSSR'S HUSAK PUBLISHED

AU061641 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 83 p 4

["Joint Polish-Czechoslovak Declaration" issued in Warsaw on 1 December 1983 at the end of the visit to Poland of the CSSR party-state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president]

[Text] A party-state delegation of the CSSR led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, stayed in Poland on an official visit of friendship on 30 November and 1 December at the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and the supreme party and state authorities of the PPR.

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During its stay in Warsaw the Czechoslovak delegation placed wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the mausoleum of the Soviet soldiers and toured the Ursus mechanical plant, where it met the workforce.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council, bestowed the large band of the Order of Merit of the PPR on Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which had been awarded to him by the PPR State Council to mark his 70th birthday and in recognition of his outstanding achievements in developing Polish-Czechoslovak relations and of his comprehensive contribution to the cause of friendly cooperation and unity of the socialist community states.

Gustav Husak bestowed the Order of Klement Gottwald on Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, which had been awarded to him by the president of the CSSR on the motion of the CPCZ Central Committee on the occasion of his 60th birthday and for his personal contribution to developing the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ, between the PPR and the CSSR, and between the peoples of the two countries and for his outstanding achievements in strengthening the unity and development of comprehensive cooperation among the socialist community states and in the struggle for lasting peace and detente in the world.

During the visit W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the PCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, exchanged information about the situation in the two fraternal parties and states, evaluated the cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ and between the PPR and the CSSR, discussed prospects of its further development, and exchanged views on the key problems of the present situation in Europe and the world and in the international communist and workers movement.

The official talks between the party-state delegations of the PPR and the CSSR, which were chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak, were attended on the Polish side by:

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manfred Gorywoda, PZPR Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Administration and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Andrzej Jedynak, PPR ambassador to the CSSR.

On the Czechoslovak side the talks were attended by:

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier; Jindrich Rehorek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party and deputy chairman of the Czech National Council; and Jiri Divis, CSSR ambassador in the PPR.

Members of the two delegations also held working meetings.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reported on activities to implement the aims of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, on the progress in stabilizing the country's socioeconomic life, and on the restoration of the PZPR's ties with the workers class and of the party's leading role throughout society. He said that the national agreement front, which is being erected under the leadership of the PZPR and which is helping to rally progressive and patriotic forces in Poland around the aims of socialist construction, continues to strengthen its role throughout society. He stressed the resolve to counter all attempts made by the internal and external forces hostile to socialism to disturb that process. He indicated the particular significance of the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, whose resolutions have become an important factor in ideologically stimulating the party in its struggle against the pressure of the theories hostile to socialism and of imperialist propaganda.

Gustav Husak reported on the results achieved by the Czechoslovak working people in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions in all spheres of political, economic, and social life. He stressed that the party's policy is enjoyed the strong support of all people, who actively participate in its implementation. He noted that the favorable construction of developed socialist society in the CSSR is based on the unshakable friendship, alliance, and fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Czechoslovak side reaffirmed its complete support for the policy of the PZPR and the efforts of the PPR Government and all the patriotic forces in Poland in favor of building socialism, consolidating the community, and politically and economically stabilizing the country.

The two sides noted that PPC-CSSR relations are developing favorably in line with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutal Assistance.

They stressed that PZPR-CPCZ cooperation is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and is a decisive element in developing friendly relations between the two socialist countries and peoples.

W. Jaruzelski and G. Husak noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the development of Polish-Czechoslovak relations since the party-state delegation of the PPR visited the CSSR in April 1982 and stressed the absolute necessity to make further efforts to expand and intensify mutually beneficial cooperation.

The PZPR and the CPCZ will continue to tighten their fraternal contacts at all levels and will expand exchanges of practical knowledge in socialist construction and consultations on current international problems.

The two delegations stressed their interest in developing contacts between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] of the PPR and the National Front of the CSSR and in promoting cooperation between trade union, youth, and other social organizations in the two countries. In this connection the sides noted the importance of partnerlike cooperation between provinces, of direct contacts between the work forces in industry, farming, and institutions, and of organized exchanges of vacations for the working people, youth, and children in order to further strengthen the internationalist ties between the Polish and Czechoslovak peoples. The two sides will instruct the institutions and organizations to develop specific cooperation programs in the near future.

In their talks the two sides devoted much attention to economic and scientific-technical cooperation and to creating conditions for comprehensively intensifying this cooperation.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the trade between them is developing favorably and that the volume of mutual turnover is increasing despite complicated external conditions.

The sides stressed the significance of coordinating socioeconomic policy and of intensifying mutual economic integration for a rapid increase in national income and in the effectiveness of production in the two countries and for further increases in mutual trade in goods. In this connection they noted, above all, the opportunities for more fully exploiting the existing production potential, especially in the sphere of the production of tractors, farm machines, electronic articles, automobiles, machine tools, building and textile machines, and mining and energy installations, and in the sphere of the metallurgical and chemical industries, in order to meet the needs of the two countries and of the exports to third markets.

The sides agreed that those activities should result in the further development of long-term production links on the principles of effective specialization and cooperation.

The sides expressed their interest in further examining the possibilities for jointly investing in the already advanced investment projects in Poland in order to meet the needs of the two countries. They also expressed their interest in intensifying common efforts to deepen their cooperation in the fields that would help reduce their dependence on imports from the nonsocialist countries. This cooperation is already producing tangible results. Its development will help neutralize the negative effects of the discriminatory policy followed by the United States and some of its NATO allies, who are seeking to exploit economic cooperation with the socialist countries as an instrument of political pressure.

The two delegations stressed the need to considerably expand scientific-technical cooperation, especially in the field of the rational use of fuels, materials, and energy, and to create conditions for the further development of cooperation in the processing industry, especially in the engineering industry, and of cooperation in farming and food industry.

The sides agreed that the coordination of the socioeconomic plans of the PPR and CSSR for 1986-1990 and in some sectors for periods longer than this is of fundamental importance for detailing the main lines of cooperation in all aforementioned fields.

The two sides positively evaluated the contribution of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation to developing comprehensive and mutually advantageous economic relations. In this connection they instructed the committee to produce detailed proposals resulting from the present meeting and to include the decisions made during the visit in the plan for the committee's further activities.

The sides also discussed problems of comprehensive cooperation within CEMA and stressed that they will make comprehensive contributions to speeding up the process of socialist economic integration. In this connection they expressed the conviction that the coming summit meeting of representatives of CEMA countries will decisively help to deepen effective comprehensive cooperation and to strengthen the cohesion of the entire socialist community.

W. Jaruzelski and G. Husak stressed the importance of extensive cooperation in the field of culture, education, science, health protection, mass media, and organized tourism and sports for developing the friendship, mutual knowledge, and rapprochement of the Polish and Czechoslovak peoples. The sides agreed that the appropriate organizations will develop new or expand old concrete action programs for developing cooperation in these fields.

Personal contacts play an important role in developing fraternal relations between the communities of the two countries. Bearing in mind the present conditions, the two sides will examine the suitable forms of stimulating such contacts.

The two sides agreed that they will worthily honor the importance anniversaries in the lives of the PPR and CSSR peoples -- the 40th anniversary of the PPR and the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Army's victory over fascism and liberation of Czechoslovakia.

II.

Reviewing the present international situation, the sides stressed the determination of the two parties and states to make an active contribution to strengthening the unity, cohesion, and defense power of the Warsaw Pact states and to make further agreed activities in the international arena in order to maintain peace and ensure the security of nations.

W. Jaruzelski and G. Husak expressed their profound anxiety over the further growth of international tension, which is a result of the drastic intensification of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, promoted by the imperialist forces of the United States and some other NATO countries. This is a policy toward worldwide confrontation, whose aim is to achieve military superiority and to change the balance of power in the world, as well as the territorial-political order in Europe, which was established after World War II on the basis of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements.

The war psychosis fanned in the interest of the U.S. military-industrial complex goes hand in hand with attempts to openly interfere in the internal affairs of other states, with the brutal violation of the norms of international economic cooperation, economic blackmail, and efforts to intensify the psychological warfare against the states of the socialist community.

The U.S. Administration has started a qualitatively and quantitatively new arms race, which includes space.

A particularly dangerous situation is developing in connection with the beginning of the deployment of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European countries.

These activities are threatening European and world peace, undermining the foundations of international security, and intensifying the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

In this connection the PPR and the CSSR expressed their regret that, despite the oppostion of the majority of the FRG people, the Bundestag agreed to the deployment of those missiles in the FRG, a fact that has further increased the danger that a new war will be started from German territory.

W. Jaruzelski and G. Husak stressed that the deployment of the medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is threatening the present strategic-military equilibrium. Poland and Czechoslovakia accept with full understanding and approval the decisions and measures of the Soviet Government announced in the statement made by Yuriy Andropov on 24 November 1983. These decisions and measures seek to ensure security for the USSR and all the countries of the socialist community. At the same time Poland and Czechoslovakia welcome the readiness of the USSR to return to the earlier Soviet proposals on curbing and reducing armaments if the United States and other states declare their readiness to return to the situation as it had existed before the deployment of the medium-range U.S. missiles began in Western Europe.

In the face of a new situation, the PPR and the CSSR again took the view that the most important present task, whose successful implementation is of decisive importance for the existence of mankind on this earth, is still the struggle for effective disarmament and for maintaining peace.

The U.S. and NATO policy of worldwide confrontation and balancing on the brink of catastrophe is in profound conflict with the vital interests and aspirations of nations. which continue to express this in many mass antiwar demonstrations and protests.

The two sides stated with satisfaction that the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states on 5 January 1983 and the joint statement adopted by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow on 23 June 1983 had been recognized by progressive international public opinion as a convincing expression of the anxiety of the socialist countries to preserve world peace. The proposal that the Warsaw Pact and NATO states conclude a treaty on nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations is an important step in this direction. The unilateral pledge made by the USSR that it will not be the first to employ nuclear weapons as well as its other proposals submitted to the 38th UN General Assembly session are outstanding proof of its profound sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind. The acceptance of these initiatives would have a crucial effect on detente in international relations.

The sides stressed that the socialist states' proposals on reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe -- these proposals were made during the Vienna negotiations -- make it possible to develop the necessary agreement. Goodwill and political readiness of the Western states to compromise are the necessary conditions for such agreement.

The delegations expressed their concern in connection with the growing revisionist and revanchist tendencies in the FRG. The aggravation of the international situation makes these tendencies especially dangerous, all the more so since they have gained the official support of the present U.S. Administration.

The two sides declare themselves resolutely against all manifestations of territorial revisionism in the FRG vis-a-vis Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other sosicalist countries and against attempts to undermine the treaties signed by the FRG with the socialist states.

During their talks the sides stressed the positive significance of the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and expressed satisfaction with the decision to convene a conference on creating the means of trust and security and disarmament in Europe. These decisions are crucial elements of the continuation of the process initiated in Helsinki and of relaxing tension in international relations. The sides expressed their readiness to make active contribution to preparing and conducting the conference.

The participants in the talks stated that the aggressive policy of the imperialist and neocolonial circles is the basic reason for the continued existence of the dangerous hotbeds of conflicts and tension in the Middle East, Central America, Africa, and other regions of the world.

Poland and Czechoslovakia condemn the interference of the United States and some other capitalist states in the internal affairs of nations. They condemn the policy of strength.

The sides resolutely condemned the U.S.-supported aggressive policy of Israel and the military interfernce by the United Stats and some other NATO states in Lebanon. They stressed that Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it had occupied since 1967, including the territory of Lebanon, the recognition of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to set up their own state, and ensuring that all the states in that region have the right to independent national and state existence are the necessary conditions for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis. The PPR and the CSSR reaffirm their determined support for all the forces in favor of a just solution of the Middle East problem.

Poland and Czechoslovakia expressed their concern for the constantly deteriorating situation in Central America and in the Caribbean region, deterioration that has been created by U.S. adventurous policy. They resolutely condemn the armed aggression against Grenada, which constitutes a brutal violation of international law, of the decisions of the UN Charter, and the sovereignty of an independent state. They reaffirm their complete solidarity with the struggle of the people of Grenada for the right to independently determine their own fate and restate their demand that the occupier withdraw from Grenada immediately. The trampling on a small state's right to sovereignty, which the United States has justified on the grounds that its interests were threatened, is a glaring example of the hypocritical morality of U.S. policy.

The participants of the talks condemned the attacks on Cuba, Nicaragua, the national liberation movement in Salvador, and U.S. interference in the internal matters of other Latin American countries.

Support was stressed for the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which are aimed at consolidating their independence, as well as support for proposals that promote the peaceful stabilization and development of cooperation between the states of Southeast Asia.

The delegations proclaimed they were against the unilateral proclamation of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and were univocally in favor of resolving the Cyprus problem in accordance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly, for the consolidation of the independence, territorial integrity, and the full sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus.

The PPR and the CSSR suport the initiatives made by the DRA Government which are aimed at establishing relations based on trust and equal cooperation between the states of this region.

Both sides condemned the aggressive racist policy of the South African regime toward its neighboring countries, the unlawful occupation of Namibia, and its military operations against Angola.

They stressed the contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement to the struggle for peace, to stopping the arms race, to disarmament, and the development of international economic relations on the basis of democratic and just attitudes.

Both sides supported the consolidation of the role of the Organization of United Nations in its activities for the sake of world peace and security based on the strict observance of the UN Charter.

III

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of the talks, which were carried out in a sincere and friendly atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding and were characterized by a total agreement of views.

It was ascertained that the visit of the CSSR party-state delegation to the PRR will considerably contribute to strengthening the friendship and developing the frateral cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ, the PPR and the CSSR, as well as between the people of both countries.

Both sides expressed the deep conviction that the results of the visit will also contribute to consolidating their unity and cohesion, as well as developing the multilateral cooperation between the states of the socialist community in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, invited Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, to pay an official visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia.

The invitation was accepted with thanks.

LOCAL MILITARY GROUPS BEGIN NATIONAL EXERCISES

LD062041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Today local operational groups have begun their activity in most of the voivodships. Here are reports by correspondents of the radio-television agency, received this afternoon:

In Szczecin Voivodship a dozen of so operational groups began their activity in Szczecin, Swinoujscie, Stargard Szczecinski, and in most of the region's parishes. The inspection is being carried out at transport bases, railway stations, institutions of municipal and housing economy, housing construction enterprises, dairies, bakeries, and the whole cooperative section.

In Gorzow and Poznan Voivodships local operational groups familiarized themselves with implementation of the recommendations, directions, and suggestions from the previous inspection.

In Krakow and the Krakow Voivodship, 16 local operational groups have begun their activity: nine in the voivodship's towns and parishes and four in various districts of Krakow. There are also three specialized groups acting together with the representatives of social organizations, people's councils, and the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

REPORT ON 6 DEC PZPR POLITBURO SESSION

LD061938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] At a session today the party Central Committee Politburo evaluated the socio-political situation in the country and formulated proposals arising from it for party activity. It discussed the course and outcome of the official visit of friendship paid to Poland by the Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak. The timetable for the implementation of the tasks stemming from the Politburo report, the resolution of the 14th Central Committee plenum, and the concluding speech made by the party Central Committee first secretary was approved.

14TH PLENUM APPROVES NEW CC COMMISION MEMBERS

AU051536 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 83 p 4

[Resolution adopted by the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The Central Committee has removed the following comrades from its problems commissions: Culture Commision: Krystyna Dabrowa; Youth Commission: Jerzy Wojciechowski; International Commission: Jan Slowikowski; Protection of Health and Environment Commission; Piotr Secka; Women's Commission: Ewa Elendt; Education and Science Commission: Edmund Heza. None of these comrades are members of central party cells. They have been members of the above commissions because of their professional and social functions, which have now changed.

The Central Committee has appointed the following as members of these commissions:

Ideological Commission: Henryk Andrzejewski, retired employee from the NZTK [Expansion not given] plant in Poznan; Maciej Augusciuk, head of the Transportation Department of the CKOKP [expansion not given] plant in Warsaw; Franciszek Banka, first secretary of the PZPR committee in the Barbara-Chorzow coal mine; Janusz Basiak, first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee; Ignacy Drabki, craftsman from the Predon-Mesco housing materials plant in Skarzynski Kamienne; Wladyslaw Fidzinski, doctor at Praga Hospital in Warsaw; Wlodzimierz Giller, lathe operator at the Hortensja glassworks in Piotrkow Trybunalski; Zdzislaw Grzelka, professor at Lodz University; Stanislaw Habzyk, first secretary of the Zywiec Municipal PZPR Committee; Jerzy Janicki, deputy director of the Ursus vehicle plant in Warsaw; Stanislaw Knap, engine driver at Krakow-Plaxzow; and Kazimierz Miniur, first secretary of the Lenin steel works PZPR Committee. All of them are Central Committee members or candidate members.

Elected and Self-Governing bodies Commission: Miezyslaw Grabowski, machine fitter at the FLT [expansion not given] plant in Krasnik; Lech Mlynarczyk, first secretary of the PZPR Committee of the Mechanicy Leather factory in Pruszkow near Warsaw; and Zbigniew Szadkowski, retired employee from the Belma electrical plant in Bydgoszcz. All of them are Central Committee members.

Youth Commission: Jerzy Nastalczyk, mechanic at the Zeltor textile plant in Zgierz; Andrzej Styczynski, first secretary of the PZPR committee of the Elterma plant in Swiebodzin; and Jerzy Trzesniewski, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee at the Warsaw steel works. They are all Central Committee members.

Economic Reform and Policy Commission: Jerzy Nastalczyk, Central Committee member and mechanic at the zeltor plant in Zgierz.

Law and Order Commission: Wieslaw Bielas, welder at the gruck factory in Starachowice; Zbigniew Huss, foreman at the dairy industry repair workshops in Lidzbark Warminski; Aleksander Kusnierz, deputy director of the labor union in Gorlice; and Antoni Szybista, farmer from the village of Sonin in Rzeszow Voivodship. All of them are Central Committee members.

Culture Commission: Jozef Gajewicz, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee; and Edward Lukasic, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee.

Education and Science Commission: Henryk Domzal, secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee; Zdzislaw Grzelak; professor at Lodz University; Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education, and technology; and Boleslaw Wojciechowicz, chairman of the party team in the Chief Council for Science and Higher Education. All of them are Central Committee members.

International Commission: Czeslaw Dega, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Department; and Jozef Serewicz, head of department in the ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Protection of Health and Environment Commission: Stanislaw Skladowski, deputy head of the Central Committee's Administrative Department.

Maritime Commission: Kazimierz Stec, chief of the Wroclaw Voivodship military staff.

The Central Committee has appointed the following to commission presidiums: Zygmunt Galecki and Tadeusz Walichnowski as deputy chairmen and Czeslaw Dega as chairman of the International Commission, and Stanislaw Skladowski as secretary of the Protection of Health and Environment Commission.

REPORTAGE ON 6 DEC URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061933 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The weekly press conference held by Minister Jerzy Urban, government spokesman, has taken place at the INTERPRESS new agency. Here is a report on the conference prepared by Marek Kassa:

One of the first questions asked at today's conference concerned U.S. sanctions and a possible change in the government's attitude toward Lech Walesa after his statement that the United States should give up the policy of sanctions. Minister Jerzy Urban answers:

[Begin Urban recording] I do not see any reason for it. Speaking during the Barburka celebrations, General Jaruzelski said that the most repulsive Poles are those who are silent on issues connected with the sanctions and those who support the American sanctions, particularly since they have found themselves in a blind alley. Perhaps they will want to lie their way out of this. Moreover, the Polish Government has a duty not only to expect, but to demand, that Polish citizens give up stances contrary to the vital interests of the state and the nation. In the light of these words, it is better that Mr Walesa has changed his attitude toward the U.S. sanctions, which he previously supported, than if he had not done so. But this matter has no particular connection with real Polish-U.S. relations and with the issue of sanctions.

It is possible to specultate on the following: The United States has a feeling of political fiasco as far as sanctions are concerned because, although it is true that the American sanctions have caused profound economic difficulties in Poland, the United States' political aims have not been achieved through sanctions. Quite the opposite -- instead of gaining influence on the course of events in Poland, which the United States is still trying to do, the United States is losing its influence over the course of events. As General Jaruzelski said, it is distancing itself from Poland. It is possible to imagine that the United States is looking for a method to enable them to abandon the policy of sanctions without losing face. Indicative of this was the attempt to dangle candy before the nose of the Polish public, as it were, in the form of a possible lifting of certain second rate sanctions, for example, on fishing. For the time being, however, speculations of this kind are not justified because yesterday Deputy Secretary of State Dam said: We made clear what our conditions are. Basically they concern the issue of political prisoners and our stance on this issue has not changed.'

From the point of view of Polish politics, these things are not important because our stance has been declared in a note to the U.S. Government. This note states that the sanctions must be lifted unconditionally and completely in order to improve Polish-American relations. On the other hand, all these contortions performed by Walesa [laughter] well, I am not sure whethey they can be exposed to rational political analysis or if perhaps they require psychological analysis. [end recording]

Next, a journalist from FRANKFURTER ALGEMEINE asked what goals have been set for the operational groups which have once again resumed activity. Replying to this question, Minister Jerzy Urban said there are at present three tasks facing the military operational groups: In connection with the tense international situation, they are to inspect the activities of institutions and services that have an effect on the country's defense capability, they will take this opportunity to review the extent to which the country is prepared for winter, and they will assess the implementation of decisions made during their previous inspection 2 years ago.

Next, a BBC representative asked about the tasks of the newly-formed Committee for the Observance of Law, Order and Social Discipline. Here is the answer to this question:

[Begin Urban recording] The point here is that the question of observance of the law and all the other areas contained in the name of the committee are the subject of the activities and concern of a great many state, government, and nongovernment institutions. Therefore they should be brought together in accordance with the program, should serve homogeneous goals, and the methods of action should be jointly defined. This committee is to deal with questions on the observance of legal order in the state, public order, and various issues connected with the strengthening of social discipline. The committee is also to deal with establishing the causes of, and working out programs for counteracting uneconomical management and wastefulness -- of course, not from the economic point of view but from the point of view concerning order -- and to supervise various matters connected with fighting crime, to counteract the phenomenon of social pathology. It will also deal with shaping the legal awareness of citizens, which is not always high. [end recording]

At the end of today's conference, Mr Bobinski of THE FINANCIAL TIMES asked whether the fact that there has been no meeting of the joint commission of the Church and the government for some time could mean that there is an impasse in mutual relations.

[Begin Urban recording] I do not assess state-church relations in the same way as Mr Bobinski. I do not think they are at a standstill or that the state and the Church can or want to go their separate ways or to be at odds with each other. I simply do not know where such conclusions came from. There are very many matters which are settled between the state and the Church, and if a meeting is not held this does not necessarily mean there is an impasse. It might mean that work is in progress on both sides on concrete issues. [end recording]

PAP Report on Conference

LD061521 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Dec -- "The U.S. Embassy in Poland is the the only one to engage in activity incompatible with the status of a diplomatic mission." Minister Urban told a news conference here today, making reference to the report which Poland's Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak read in Sejm yesterday. "There even is a certain division of tasks in penetrating Polish affairs between the embassies of some NATO countries." he added, addressing his weekly news conference for foreign newsmen accredited in Warsaw.

"We are going to reduce the contacts between our citizens and the representatives of the embassies of those countries whose policy towards Poland is the most unfriendly and aggressive," the government spokesman declared.

Minister Urban said 11 penal proceedings against priests are currently under way in Poland. In four of the cases, political motives are involved.

Minister Urban said Lech Walesa's call yesterday on the U.S. Administration for lifting restrictions imposed on Poland has not caused any change in the Polish Government's attitude to the former Solidarnosc leader. Minister Urban spoke positively about Walesa's altering his stand but stressed that the fact is irrelevant to the Polish-American relations and to the so-called sanctions. He said that yesterday's statement by the U.S. Undersecretary of State Kenneth Dam on Polish-American relations was a much more important event. He termed it as a political fact, worthy of notice. In this context, Minister Urban said that the Polish Government is not interested in any partial lifting of the so-called sanctions. Minister Urban pointed to the fact that in the U.S. statement Walesa was termed an unreliable representative of Polish society.

Answering a question on the events in front of the Jujek mine December 4, 1983, Minister Urban said 100 people had assembled there for an illegal gathering. The prosecutor's office came up with a motion to detain for 48 hours three people: Switon, Wygleda, and Walentynowicz on charges of attempted instigation of public unrest.

Support for Warsaw Pact

LD061957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1845 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw Dec 6 (TANJUG) -- Polish Minister Jerzy Urban said today (Tuesday) that "Poland is ready to give such contribution to protection of the Warsaw Treaty as is necessary." He stated this at a press conference in reply to a question of whether there exist plans for installation of Soviet missiles in Poland, in addition to Czechoslovakia and the GDR. "Concrete plans for defence of the Warsaw Treaty countries are a subject of (?consultations)," Urban added.

URBAN'S REMARKS ON RATIONING, PRICE HIKES CITED

AU051703 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 83 p 2

[Press conference given by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, to foreign correspondents in Warsaw on 29 Nov]

[Excerpt] On 29 Nov another meeting between Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, and foreign correspondents took place in Warsaw. Representatives of the national press also attended.

The first question concerned society's reaction to the return of fats rationing and to the proposed food price rises. J. Urban recalled that the communique issued after the special government session spoke about society's reaction to the return of fats rationing. It is obvious that the return of fats rationing was not received with joy, and no wonder. For rationing is a necessary evil. It is something against the principles of every healthy economy, and it is also contrary to our intentions. We know that the government criticized the way this necessity was presented to society. The government even did an unprecedented thing -- it apologized to society and expressed deep regret at the incorrect presentation of the decision to bring back the rationing of fats.

Two weeks have now passed since the announcement of the food price rises, J. Urban continued. It is still too early to say anything about the results of the consultations being held. Reactions cannot be joyous because price rises are not a source of pleasure: for many families they are a material burden. Nevertheless, a considerable part of society accepts the argument that it is not only price fluctuations that determine the standard of living. Aside from wages and social benefits, prices are only one of the factors shaping society's standard of living.

Within a period of 2 weeks, almost 1,400 letters were sent to the Prices Office, J. Urban said. It's interesting that 70-80 percent of those who wrote are pensioners and 8 percent are workers. Most of the letters came in the first week after the social consultations had been announced. Then the number of letters arriving diminished. When food price rises were introduced, 2 years ago, over 6,000 letters were sent in within 14 days of the decision. So one can say that the extent of people's reaction is proportional to the scale of price rises. There have also been many phone calls to the Prices Office, to press editorial staff, and to TV and radio studios. The Radio and Television Committee says that 90 percent of the phone calls it received were from pensioners. The wave of calls has also diminished lately.

It emerges from opinion polls conducted around Warsaw after the announcement of the price rise variants that most people disapprove of the proposed price rises. Although they regarded the price rises as inevitable, most people said they were in favor of variant 1a. But today one can say that there are greater differences between the number of people in favor of another variant, depending on people's material and social situation. As we know, the proposals concerning the food price rises were presented to trade unions, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, and many scientific institutions and social organizations. No definitive opinions have yet been received expressing the stance of these institutions and organizations. The Federation of Steelworkers has said that it wishes to discuss the price rises against a wider economic background, against the wage system, next year's socioeconomic plan, and so on. This proposal has been accepted.

Right now, J. Urban said, the discussion on the price rises is changing under the influence of the recent PZPR Central Committee plenum into a broader discussion on management efficiency and the standard of living in Poland, on wage structures, work methods, work quality, work organization, use of work time, productivity, and the use of materials and energy. This is a favorable change because prices are not an economic factor which exists on its own. The Prices Office believes that the survey made so far on people's reactions to the proposed price rise variants is still unsatisfactory, for the opinions gathered come chiefly from one group of society only, albeit a large and important one -- from pensioners. They are particularly disturbed by the prospect of a rise in living costs, which demands a serious approach when deciding on prices and compensation for price rises. In this connection, J. Urban said, the publication of a questionnaire in the press is being considered. The answers given in this questionnaire will enable a better analysis of views to be made and will enable consultations to be widened. The consultations inside factories have included 15 meetings with members of the Prices Office leadership.

MILITARY ACADEMICIAN OUTLINES DEFENSE CONCEPT

LD031532 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 Dec -- Colonel Julian Kaczmarek, professor at the Karol Swierczewski General Staff Academy in Warsaw granted an interview for PAP in which he spoke about the Polish defensive concept. Following are major characteristics of this concept:

The main thesis of the Polish defensive concept is a still topical assumption that a future war on our continent may be only the result of accumulation of basic contradictions between the capitalist and socialist system.

The assessment of the situation of our state is the source of the remaining doctrinal resolutions which have the following meaning:

Firstly, People's Poland in its new shape has no territorial claims. We have no nationality problems. We can acheive the country's development only under the conditions of peaceful, creative work. Social contradictions and those connected with outlooks on life do not have to lead -- which was proved by the recent period -- to their solution by means of force. Therefore, our state is not interested in waging any war. We have written down the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence for good in the resolutions of our national defensive doctrine.

Secondly, the greatest threat is posed to us by the German militarism revived in the FRG and being, in the system of post-war relations, one of the elements of broader threats created in Europe by NATO armed forces with the first super power of this alliance -- the U.S.

Thirdly, with the post-war alignment of forces, defence in alliance with socialist states, and primarily the Soviet Union which makes it possible for a really efficient coalition defensive system to exist, is the fullest guarantee of our security. We are vitally interested in deepening and developing this alliance.

Fourthly, bordering on fraternal socialist countries from all sides, we are not endangered from the land anywhere. A direct invasion may be mounted only either from the air or the sea and this has a bearing on the character of defensive preparation in the internal plane.

At present, comprehensive and systematically carried out ideological, political, economic and armaments agression launched by capitalist states and primarily the U.S. results in the necessity to intensify, in all possible planes, the peaceful offensive of socialist states, including our country. This also results in the necessity to further expand our defensive system to achieve the balance of military capacity of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty and member-states of the North Atlantic Pact.

MARGUERITTE ON DOCUMENT SHOWING REGIME'S FEARS

PM061554 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: the Authorities Worried"]

[Text] Warsaw -- As the date of the new price hikes approaches, what can only be called the government's "great fear" is increasing. The managers of supply depots have received instructions to use all available reserves to ensure that the consumers have no cause to complain about supplies in all spheres on the eve of the seasonal holidays. These managers are already worried about what the situation will be like in January and February as a result of these measures. Some are also saying that more stringent security measures were taken as of 1 December. Furthermore it has been rumored for some time that General Janiszewski, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers and a member of the government, sent instructions to the leaders of central institutions, the chairmen of depots and cooperatives, and the voivodas urging them to make every effort to avoid incidents in the country in this difficult period.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban did not deny the existence of such a document. I am now in a position to reveal the full content of the document dated 16 November which was sent out by the Council of Ministers' telex under the nunber 812753 Office of the Council of Ministers and marked "confidential," and which is the best illustration of the authorities' current anxiety:

"As a result of the recently announced proposed increases in food prices and the social consultations carried out on these questions, there is evidence of increased social discontent and a serious threat to the sociopolitical situation.

"We are passing that on and I am informing you that Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has ordered that, during the consultation period, there be no decision or activity of a political, administrative, economic, technical, propaganda, or 'organizational' character, for instance price increases, limitation of supplies to the market and services to the population, changes in the working conditions and social conditions of staff, disciplinary measures, conflicts with church circles, and unpopular statements likely to upset the public and hence to poison the sociopolitical situation and seriously aggravate the social climate.

"In this connection it is appropriate to bear in mind not only measures taken on a large scale but also decisions on individual matters that might also have a social impact. "Attempts should be made to smooth out incidents as much as possible. When implementing the above instructions they should be passed on verbally and should be kept completely confidential.

"Chairmen of depots and cooperatives are asked to implement the above measures in the appropriate way."

WEEKLY ON 'SELLOUT OF MARXISM,' ROLE OF CHURCH

AU051140 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 20 Nov 83 pp 3-4

[Wlodzimierz Lebiedzinski article: "An Attempt at Marriage or a Sellout of Marxism"]

[Excerpts] In the past few years it has been possible to note in Poland an increasing tendency to neutralize Marxism as a view of the world. It is possible to encounter the manifestations of this tendency in many press publications, which means that they are calculated to appeal to the mass reader. Those who promote the tendency in question are usually the publicists or scholars who subjectively regard themselves as Marxists or who not so long ago professed a scientific view of the world.

On closer scrutiny we can see this as an attempt a) to prove that the theory of scientific socialism and thus the practice of socialist construction have nothing in common with Marxist philosophy; b) to argue that Marxist philosophical principles are not binding on the Communist Party; c) to look for Christian inspiration in the process of socialist construction or for openly wedding Marxism to Christianity; d) to exclude philosophical materialism from Marxism; and e) to eliminate historical materialism from Marxism philosophical materialism and to regard it as a nonphilosophical sociological theory. Such writings seek to foster the general conviction that it is possible to build socialism apart from the basic theoretical principles of Marxism, especially apart from its philosophical principles.

This orientation tries to create philosphical conditions for achieving national accord of the people who profess different views of the world. On the basis of philosophy this would involve the giving up of the main theoretical principles of Marxism. In such a case as Z. Rudny suggested in POLITYKA of 24 September 1983, the PPR citizens would not regard socialism as their ideological adversary. At the same time, Z. Rudny proposed that one should not cite statements made by Marx such as: "The workers party seeks to liberate conscience from the nightmare of religion." Z. Rudny thinks that this quotation reminds the church of the fact that "current religious policy is a matter of tactics." Z. Rudny's proposal is addressed exclusively to the Marxists, who could expect in return, so to speak, that the Church give up many of its own statements, convictions, and practices. I do not think that this expectation is realistic. Neither the Marxists nor the Catholics will give up their ideological and philosophical positions, because to do so would cancel the meaning of their own existence.

However, I suspect that at least some adherents to the aforementioned orientation have one more motive. It is possible to assume that some "Marxists" are in fact champions of the Christian view of the world. Their internal doubts have revealed themselves precisely at this time in the shape of the tendency to eliminate or weaken the theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism, especially its philosophical foundations.

Our own adherents to the view that champions the neutralization of the Marxist social doctrine are not at all original. They have merely warmed up the lines of thought that functioned in the old days of the socialist movement (at the turn of the last century). Such lines of thought were in evidence in the German and Austrian worker movements, for example.

Eurocommunism also represents a derisive attitude toward the philosophical principles of Marxism. Even the structure of the membership of the Eurocommunist parties favors this attitude. The Eurocommunists think that scientifc socialism should be treated only as a social doctrine deprived of any philosophical motivations. In other words, so it can be implemented on the basis of various philosophical concepts.

The Marxists continue to appeal for a dialogue and to support the idea of national accord. Some of them are even ready to give up the most crucial Marxist theoretical formulations. But what is the response of the Catholic Church to their appeals? The pastoral letter of the Polish Episcopate, issued on 15 August 1983 and signed by cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, reads: "The Turkish danger no longer threatens Christianity, but other dangers are at hand -- dangers such as the threat of nuclear war, belligerent atheism, lack of belief, and theoretical and practical materialism." This means that this quotation stands for the entire program of the struggle for theoretic supremacy over the Polish people. It is difficult to harbor any illusions. The Church is mobilizing millions and millions of its faithful for this struggle.

The present generation knows nothing of the results of theocratic government by the Church. That is why we should bring back on a larger scale the experience of the interwar period. The Concordat signed on 10 February 1925 between the president of the republic and the pope ensured for the Church great prerogatives in many spheres of public life. The Church not only keenly exploited these prerogatives, but continued to consistently expand them as well. Progressive public opinion condemned that Concordat in a clearly negative way.

It would be a crime vis-a-vis the present times to ignore our domestic experiences of history, especially in view of the fact that in the aforementioned pastoral letter we read that "according to John Paul II, Poland is a Slavic nation in the orbit of Latin culture and that our country represents Latin culture in the family of Slavic nations. To save this culture from destruction, the holy father thinks that Europe, which at one time was the cradle and preacher of Christianity the world over, must return to its roots and to its identity through faith in God and the worship of his mother." Well, attention everyone! Poland is again the line of defense for Christianity. This old idea has not been lost in oblivion after all.

It is above all the Marxists themselves that must be aware of the experience of history and of the present position of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Poland. They must be able to correctly predict theoretical and practical results, and, above all, should rid themselves of the illusion that it is possible to base socialist construction on the ideological and philosophical premises of Catholicism or on any other non-Marxist philosophy.

This poses the question as to whether Marxist scientific socialism can be indifferent to philosophical attitudes or whether it can be based on a philosophy other than Marxist philosophical materialism. It seems that some of our theroreticians think that Christianity is perfectly able to play the same role as or an even greater role than Marxist philosophy in the process of socialist construction.

Socialism is being built by party and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, and the champions of Marxist philosophy as well as those who profess various non-Marxist views of the world. They judge the worth of socialism not by its philosophical and other principles, but by the conditions of daily life, the availability of material and nonmaterial goods, interpersonal relations, possibilities for self-realization, the performance of the administration, and so on. In such a case the differences in views are of secondary importance or assume the form of contradictions. This is evidence that the process of socialist construction must create conditions that favor the development of the socialist awareness and attitudes of millions and millions of the working people. Otherwise the characteristics of the old society and the new characteristics created under conditions of socialism can be exploited against theoretical and practical socialism. The example of our country is extremely characteristic and instructive in this regard.

Let us recapitulate the main idea of our argument: Marxist social doctrine can be based only on the foundations of Marxist philosophical materialism. Fairlure to understand this results in serious theroretical and practical deviations. The practical implementation of the idea of scientific socialism is determined by the specific conditions in the individual countries and by a series of international factors. This means that this implementation calls for a specific-historical and dialectical treatment of reality. Outmoded plans, inflexibility, and conservatism are as harmful as the renunciation of Marxist-Leninist principles, opportunism, and revisionism, regardless of the formulas in which they are clothed and propagated at home and abroad.

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER RECALLED FROM POST

LD061841 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the request of the minister of health and social welfare, in connection with a request submitted by Professor Stanislaw Mlekodaj, has recalled him from the post of deputy minister in this ministry.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CUBAN MINISTER LLOMPART

Oprea Receives Llompart

AU051247 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/12/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Monday, December 5 Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister, State Committee for Economic Cooperation, of the Republic of Cuba, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples were highlighted.

Satisfaction was expressed at the possibilities provided by the economies of the two countries for the further promotion of bilateral economic collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes, and the resolve was asserted to find new ways and actions conducive to the development of that cooperation, to the rise in commercial exchanges, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

Aide-Memoire Signed

AU052047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/12/1983 -- On December 5, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister, State Committee for Economic Cooperation [of Cuba], now visiting Romania, had an interview with Ion Patan, minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets administration, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Cuban intergovernmental commission on economic and technico-scientific collaboration. Problems of the further development of the economic and technico-scientific cooperation between the two countries in domains of mutual concern were approached.

While in Romania, H.R. Llompart had interviews with executives of economic ministries and saw round economic units in Bucharest and other localities.

At the close of the visit, an aide-memoire was signed regarding actions meant to help the development of the Romanian-Cuban cooperation in the machine-building and oil industries and metallurgy.

RCP OFFICIALS RECEIVE SEYCHELLES MINISTER

AU052044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/12/1983 -- Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Maxime Ferrari, vice-president of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of planning and foreign affairs, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, mutual information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, and the joint wish was expressed to develop the contacts and links between the two parties and countries. Views were also exchanged on current questions of the international life.

Andrei Receives Visiting Minister

AU061919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1983 -- During an interview between Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and Dr. Maxime Ferrari, vice-president of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of planning and foreign affairs of the Republic of Seychelles, now on a Romanian visit, an analysis was made of the ways and means to develop the relations between the two countries in domains of mutual interest, and opinions were exchanged on certain current international issues.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH PAKISTANI FINANCE MINISTER

AU031535 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1435 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/12/1983 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received on December 3 Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance, commerce and economic affairs of the Republic of Pakistan, who attended the session of the joint Romanian-Pakistani Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration and Cooperation held in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between the presidents of Romania and Pakistan.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration developing between the two countries and the wish was expressed for action to be taken to expand and deepen these relations, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding. In that context, emphasis was placed on the broad possibilities of collaboration offered by the two countries' economies and measures were set for the intensification of the Romanian-Pakistani cooperation in economy, technology, science and culture, as well as in commercial exchanges. The current session of the joint commission was appreciated to contribute to the expansion and development of the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries.

Approaching some international questions, they expressed worry about the worsening of the world situation consequent to the intensification of the arms race and the perpetuation of some conflicts in various parts of the world, to the deepening of the economic crisis and of the gaps between states. It was stressed that under the circumstances reasonable action was necessary for halting the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, while the funds thus released be used for the development of the lagging countries.

It was also shown that measures should be adopted to check the effects of the world economic crisis, to narrow down the gap between the rich and poor countries, to establish the new international economic order, which should help the economic development of all states. Stress was laid on the need to convene in 1984 a summit of the developing countries, which should strengthen the collaboration of those countries in the struggle for socioeconomic changes, for the establishment of new interstate relations.

A series of questions related to some conflicts existing in the world were also approached. Emphasis was placed on the need to peacefully settle, by negotiations, the issues in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and other regions of the world.

The guest expressed the high consideration of the Pakistani Government and people for Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's actions aimed at peacefully settling all conflicts among states, at developing international collaboration, at building a world without weapons and wars, a world of peace, understanding and cooperation. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Joint Commission Signs Protocol

AU031820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/12/1983 -- The identification of possibilities for the development of the collaboration between Romania and Pakistan as well as of the ways of expanding and deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation, and of increasing commercial exchanges was the object of the ninth session of the joint Romanian-Pakistani Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Collaboration.

The protocol of the session was signed by the co-chairmen of the commission Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry of Romania, and Ghulan Ishaq Khan, minister of finance, commerce and economic affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

During his Romanian sojourn, the Pakistani minister had interviews with Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry, Petre Gigea, minister of finance, Stegan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. The guest also visited units of the chemical industry.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH FRG HOLDS SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU051316 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1207 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/12/1983 -- The proceedings of the eleventh session of the joint governmental commission of economic industrial and technical collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany took place in Bucharest on Monday, December 5. The current stage of the Romanian-West German economic relations and the achievements scored so far in point of commercial exchanges were analysed and new measures were set for the further development and diversification of economic cooperation, both bilaterally and on third markets, in fields of mutual interest.

The Romanian delegation was led by Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and the West German delegation by Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state at the Federal Ministry of Economics. At the end of the proceedings, the two co-chairmen of the joint commission signed the protocol of the session.

Ceausescu Receives FRG Delegation

AU052043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/12/1983 -- On December 5 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania was called on by Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state, the Federal Ministry of Economics of West Germany, chairman for West Germany in the joint governmental commission on economic, industrial and technical collaboration between Romania and West Germany, who participated in the 11th session of the commission, in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany.

During the interview the sides analyzed the stage attained by the relations established between Romania and West Germany and expressed the joint wish to amplify and deepen them further. The sides pointed out that a role of importance for development of the economic ties, of the technical and scientific collaboration and for amplification of the Romanian-West German trade is incumbent on the joint commission whose proceedings lead to identification of new ways and means to result in expansion and deepening of the relations between the two countries, materialization and proper progress of the initiated cooperation ventures. Both sides considered that wide possibilities existed for intensification and diversification of the economic relations between Romania and West Germany, through promotion of modern forms of collaboration equally on a bilateral plane and on third markets. They expressed the belief that a sustained promotion of this collaboration on mutually advantageous bases, served the progress of the two countries and peoples, the cause of peace, security, detente and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talks the sides also approached problems of the current international life. They mentioned that the most topical issue of our time was the struggle for peace, for halting the arms race and laid stress on the importance of efforts to be enhanced in view of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. Related to the worsening situation in Europe the sides pointed out the need for a united struggle of peoples, of all peace-loving forces to cause renunciation of siting of the new intermediate-range missiles, withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones, to achieve a general understanding meant to result in liberation of Europe from all nuclear weapons.

The guest mentioned the special appreciation enjoyed by Romania's constructive policy promoted consistently by President Nicolae Ceausescu for implementation of disarmament, resumption and consolidation of the course towards detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

REPORT ON RESULTS OF DASCALESCU'S VISIT TO DPRK

AU060857 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Dec 83 p 8

["On the Conclusion of the Official Friendship Visit to the DPRK by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania" -- SCINTEIA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang 30 November (AGERPRES) -- Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania paid an official friendship visit to the DPRK at the invitation of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council.

During his visit, the Romanian prime minister was received by Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu visited economic and social-cultural establishments in Pyongyang and Nampo.

The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council held official talks in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

During their talks, the two premiers briefed each other on the concerns and successes of the Socialist Republic of Romnia and of the DPRK in building socialism, examined the current stage and development prospects of bilateral relations, primarily in economic areas, and exchanged views on international matters of common interest.

They highlighted with satisfaction the ascending course of the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK, and stressed that these relations are based on decisions and agreement concluded at frequent meetings in Bucharest and Pyonyang between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kim il-song, secretary general of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The two prime ministers stressed the determination of their governments to further resolutely work to develop relations in all areas, in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bucharest on 26 May 1975 and of the solemn declarations signed in Pyonyang on 23 May 1978 and on 20 April 1982, and on the basis of observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality of rights, mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance, and international solidarity.

During their talks, the two prime ministers examined in detail matters pertaining to commercial exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation in the spirit of the provisions of the agreement concerning basic guidelines for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK, signed at a high level in Pyonyang.

Proceeding from the opportunities presented by the rapidly developing economies of the two countries, it was decided that as of 1984 the volume of commercial exchanges should increase more rapidly. It was also decided to expand long-term economic cooperation and collaboration in areas such as: geology, mining, and oil through geological prospecting and exploitation projects, technology, technical assistance, deliveries of equipment and installations, machine-building, energy, electronics, and so forth.

In the spirit of the decisions adopted, the two prime ministers decided that more persevering steps will be taken and contacts will be intensified between the competent economic ministries and organizations of the two countries to identify additional opportunities and to agree, as early as the beginning of the next year, on new specific ventures designed to intensify and expand bilateral economic cooperation. The two prime ministers stressed that the Intergovernmental Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which will be meeting in the first half of the coming year, should also ensure energetic measures designed to contribute to the implementation of all commitments.

The two prime minsiters expressed appreciation for the development of exchanges and cooperation in the areas of science, education, culture, arts, health, press, and television. Both sides expressed the desire to more actively promote forms of cooperation apt to make a greater contribution to mutual understanding.

The Romanian prime minister and the Korean chairman of the Administrative Council signed a protocol stipulating measures and solutions agreed upon during the visit on further developing and expanding commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Similarly, a protocol was signed on bilateral goods exchanges and payments in 1984, which envisages appropriate increases in line with the measures adopted.

Upon discussing major international issues, the two prime ministers expressed profound concern about the grave deterioration of the situation and the exacerbation of tension and conflicts in the world as an outcome of the imperialist policy of force and domination, of redividing zones of influence, violating the independence and interfering in the affairs of other states, of the proliferation of conflicts and crises, the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, primarily nuclear arms race, the deepening economic crisis, and the gaps between developing and developed countries.

The chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council expressed the DPRK's full support for and solidarity with the proposals and activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of the Socialist Republic of Romania designed to ensure peace and security, to eliminate the danger of nuclear war in Europe, to halt the deployment on the continent of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles and to remove and scrap the existing missiles, to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to turn the Balkans into an area of peace, good-neighboriness, and cooperation free of nuclear weapons.

The Romanian prime minister reasserted Romania's full support for and solidarity with the proposals and initiatives advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and the DPRK on the establishment of the Democratic Confederation of Koryo and the peaceful, democratic, and independent reunification of the country, without any foreign interference, and expressed the conviction that Korea's reunification is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Korean people and with the cause of peace and security in the Korean peninsula, in the region, and in the world.

The two prime ministers highlighted the need for intensive efforts to halt the arms race and effect disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to safeguard peace -- the major requirement of our era.

Examining the consequences of the current international economic crisis, the two prime ministers expressed the view that the developing countries must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, and must work in greater unity to solve the problem of underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order.

They also stressed the need for efficient measures to settle all interstate problems through peaceful means, to democratize international life, and to promote a policy of peace, detente, and extensive cooperation throughout the world.

The sides highlighted the desire of both sides to intensify their cooperation in the international area, in solving the major international problems and consolidating peace, security, and international cooperation.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit, which will make a fresh contribution to strengthening the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government expressed warm thanks for the friendly reception extended to him during his visit, and invited the chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; a date will be set subsequently.

GREEK PREMIER PAPANDREOU TO VISIT 17-18 DEC

Au061918 Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1983 -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, will pay a visit of friendship to Romania on December December 17 and 18, as guest of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

PAY HIKE FOR 340,000 CHEMICAL WORKERS ANNOUNCED

AU300927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0904 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- 340,000 working people or so in the Romanian chemical industry will get augmented tariff remunerations starting on December 1. The workers' monthly tariff remuneration will be 5.5 percent higher on an average, and for operatives, technicians and auxiliary staff, the monthly remuneration will go up 5 percent on an average.

This measure of increasing tariff remunerations adds to the provisions which came in force on October 1st, 1983, on the generalization of overall piece-rate agreement, which helps the working personal get additional incomes. The bonus of uninterrupted length of service in the same chemical unit will increase in December too, it is granted for 3 (three) years as compared with 5 years under previous stipulations. Other measures meant to contribute to the augmentation of chemists' incomes came in force previously, such as: the doubling of the share of making up the funds of participation in the fulfilment of production, benefits and the partaking of benefits, as 1 percent rise in the funds for bonuses, the unlimited extras for overfulfilment of production tasks, as well as other money incomes granted for the saving of raw and subsidiary materials, energy, the overfulfilment of export.

MARKOVIC RECEIVES CPCZ SECRETARY VASIL BILAK

LD062218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Czechoslovak ambassador to the SFRY Bohumil Simacek; and other figures took part in the talks.

Vasil Bilak conveyed greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Dragoslav Markovic voiced thanks for the greetings and returned the greetings on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in his own name. In a cordial and friendly conversation views and information were exchanged on a board range of bilateral and international questions. Both sides expressed their satisfaction over the fact that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ and between the two countries in various fields are developing successfully on the well-known and jointly agreed principles.

Once again the readiness of both sides was confirmed to further the development of relations and cooperation in each other's interest, for which extensive possibilities exist. The importance of regular political contacts and exchanges of views along party and state lines was also stressed. In view of the fact that we live in times of an exceptionally dangerous and acute international situation which is increasingly characterized by a cold-war atmosphere and by an arms race which is assuming unprecedented proportions, especially on European soil, and also in view of many economic and other problems and focal points of crisis in the world, it was stressed that the activity of all democratic peace-loving and progressive forces in the world in the struggle to preserve peace and security and to look for and devise equitable and peaceful solutions for the problems and conflicts that are shaking the world today, is of imperative significance today. During the talks reference was made to the current developments in the workers' and progressive movements in the world and to cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ and progressive and national liberation movements.
D. Markovic and V. Bilak also exchanged information on social development in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. D. Markovic stressed, among other things, that in the long-term program of economic stabilization, in whose implementation the LCY and other organized socialist forces, our working class and all our working people are involved, we placed emphasis on the further consistent development of socialist self-management, proceeding in this on the strategy of relying on our own resources. D. Markovic also spoke of the basic tasks of our socioeconomic development next year. He also spoke of the role and activity of the LCY in our socialist self-management society.

Vasil Bilak conveyed an invitation to the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

PCI'S BERLINGUER, RUBBI TO VISIT 21-23 DEC

AU062140 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] In Rome tonight the Italian Communist Party [PCI] officially announced that Enrico Berlinguer, the party's general secretary, will visit Yugoslavia 21-23 December and will have talks with Yugoslav leaders.

Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of the Foreign Political Department, will also arrive with Berlinguer.

KOSOVO LC OFFICIAL ON NATIONALISM, EMIGRATION

LD061659 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 6 Dec 83

[TExt] Pristina 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- We will now start openly asking questions of a number of intellectuals who are behaving in an opportunistic manner and are consciously and treacherously continuing to resist LCY policy. Another thing we will ask of those comrades and bring to their attention is whether they would have been able in any different system to achieve what they have attained in our socialist, self-managing and democratic society; whether we in Kosovo, in fact, taken as a whole, could have achieved in any other social system as much success in material and spiritual development; whether we could have had so many intellectuals, so many doctors, masters of arts and sciences and students. For some of these people, however, who take no part in our campaign to overcome the state of affairs and problems following the counter-revolutionary events, our system was also good in so far as it enabled them to attain their personal goal and acquire titles and positions. Now, when that system needs to be defended from nationalistic attacks, they shun it.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee and member of the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, said this, in a lecture he delivered yesterday evening to students at the Pristina League of Communists political school. Vlasi emphasized that we dare not avoid polemics with people occupying alien ideological positions, just for the sake of "a quiet life." Neither the intelligentsia nor any other social structure can fight for national rights unless it at the same time fights for and champions self-management, the interest of the working class and full equality of all our nations and nationalities.

Speaking about the need to differentiate between national affirmation and nationalist abuses, Vlasi commented that many Communists and even a number of cadres are unable to draw that line. Some people get tremendously upset about anything touching upon the national past, language and culture, but are not in the least worried when the situation of the working class is in question, or, for instance, the situation of those working people living on minimum income. Some people have become rather touchy when we go out openly into the fight against counter-revolutionary and nationalist forces and against those people burdened with nationalist ideas who latched onto the League of Communists merely in order to realize their designs. They make this struggle out to be "betrayal," alleging that we are neglecting national interests, or they interpret it as a tendency to revert to old relations and to an outmoded time. Behind such "interpretations" are dishonorable goals -- goals of paralyzing the League of Communists and maintaining the state of affairs that led to counter-revolutionary incidents on the basis of Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- Vlasi underlined.

Speaking in detail about intra-national relations and about the causes and roots of nationalist and counter-revolutionary activity by hostile forces in Kosovo, and further afield in the country, Azem Vlasi touched especially on the problem of the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins and the consequences of this.

Such an exodus was also evident before, and was only made topical and accelerated by the counter-revolutionary events in the spring of 1981. One of the grave errors committed by the former leadership was to regard the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins as a taboo topic and portray it as normal migration, while the causes and consequences of the exodus are, as is well known, manifold.

The exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins and in general such migratory processes that lead to the creation of nationally pure environments and to turning these environments into a one-nation atmosphere, will have grave political consequences in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in Yugoslavia and indeed in the Balkans, Vlasi warned. This problem must not be seen, he added, merely in terms of how the emigrants are coping in their new environment, although this is also a part of the human relations. The primary question is this: Do we want to live together or not. And we wish to live together and we must do so. Yugoslavia will be stable only if we consolidate togetherness. For if there is acceptance of a tendency whereby just Albanians cluster together in one corner, Serbs alone in another, none but Croats in a third corner, and so forth, this undermines the foundations of Yugoslavia. Hence, Vlasi concluded, there is no place for emotional debate and assumptions about the reasons that lead people to emigrate. What is necessary is that we understand the historic responsibility to maintain the fundamental achievements of the revolution, and that there is but one option: life in equality, togetherness, brotherhood and unity.

MITJA RIBICIC GRANTS INTERVIEW TO BORBA

AU041920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26, 27, and 28 Nov 83 p 5

[Report on interview given by Mitja Ribicic to Vojislava Vigrjevic and Radmila Dubljevic; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] In this rather grave moment of the economic crisis, which threatens to grow into a societal, social, and even moral crisis, it is clear that we have more instances of stratification that we would in a period of growth. Whenever our revolution was on the rise, many inclined to opportunism supported this rise. But when we experience falls, disorientation, and even in a certain sense chaos, it is clear that we also have a flood of the most varied ideological movement, Mitja Ribicic said.

In the strata that stand with one foot in one class or stratum and with the other foot in another, there is no full unity. There is no full unity even in the workers class. Various views exists among our workers in the associated labor regarding the program of economic stabilization, or rather regarding the position in which the implementation of the program places them. There are those who struggle resolutely for a turnabout in economic stabilization and consent to worse living conditions, and there are some who like administrative socialism, a socialism of debts, equalization of conditions, and who prefer a state as a patron over reliance on themselves and on their own forces.

At the same time, a thesis exists that the League of Communists is clean, that it has a clear program and position, but the intelligentsia is bad. I do not think so, for the problem of stratification of the intelligentsia is linked with the ideological differentiation within the League of Communists.

I believe that "the most dangerous" are those sectarian positions of the League of Communists which request society to protect itself against the dangers contained in the intellectual superstructure. This is to say that society should use culture, science, and education as a signficant force of development. It should use them not as consumption but as a factor of progress.

Now it is not a matter of just a struggle to continue our revolution and to correct shortcomings, but of a Shakespearean "to be or not to be." Will we survive, consistenly build and realize a new alternative situation, a cohesion of the relations between the peoples and nationalities and our workers class, and win the battle for a breakthrough by the workers class in the field of expanded and social reproduction, or will we not?

However, it is impossible for the workers class to gain control over social reproduction if the intelligentsia adopts a passive attitude, is separated, and the view is adopted that it is something special. The intelligentsia must be inside this process linked with the workers class, and it must assume its share of the responsibility. If we conduct a one-sided policy of affixing labels to the technobureaucratic structure, saying that it is a priori opposed to self-management, we first cause dissatisfaction in a stratum which alone, together with workers, can pull the work organization out of the mess, and we lose a creator of rescue and stabilization programs, a mover of progress in associated labor. Second, we thus give a green light to negligence, equalitarianism, primitivism, demagoguery, and the role of the trade unions as advocates of the "status quo."

[Vojislava Vigjevic and Radmila Dubljevic] How do you regard the present problems and dilemmas in the field of art and literature, for instance in connection with the ccre curriculum?

[Ribicic] The principles of our policy which we adopted during the revolution -- and it is particularly significant that we worked them out during the building of our self-managing cultural policy after our clash with Stalin and Stalinism -- constitute a clear orientation for the present time, too. I would draw your attention, for instance, to the important plenums of the Yugoslav writers, artists, and cultural workers in the early fifties. Anyhow, I think that in the specific case of the common cores curriculum for the mother tongue, a wrong method was chosen which unnecessarily jeopardized the basic good idea. That is to say: One cannot teach the literature of other peoples and the language of other peoples as part of the mother tongue. However, we need a ruling on how the literature of other peoples and nationalities is to be taught as a special subject and how their languages are to be learned. We need not fear, for instance, the modern creativity of the Albanian people. We should not identify the policy of Enver Hoxha with the actual interests of the Albanian people. Everything that is progressive in each of our peoples and nationalities, regardless of whether it has been created on the soil of Yugoslavia, among our neighbors, or in the world may enter the fund of the Yugoslav culture.

[Vignjevic and Dubljevic] Will you comment on some polemics among the intellectuals which are appearing in our country in some tribunes, in various journals, and magazines?

[Ribicic] The chief thesis which is present is an artificial division of the development and the activities of the party and the LC into their Stalinist and anti-Stalinist periods. Insinuations have been made about that former period -- I polemized about it with Slovene NOVA REVIJA -- that after the party became bureaucratic after the partisan victory, that it held back and hindered creativity, that it organized Stalinist trials and became a repressive force. In the latter period, socialist self-management has been accepted for it would be unpopular to take a stance against socialist self-managing democracy. However, through this positive assessment a thesis has been dragged in about self-management without the communists, without the workers playing a decisive role. This is a thesis which states that our party was anti-Stalinist but at the same time continued to develop as neo-Stalinist. The authors of this absurd thesis would be put to much trouble if we asked them to explain how the party then was able to defend the revolution in 1948, to introduce workers councils in the fifties, to defeat our internal Cominform in 1966, to frame the Constitution and the nonaligned alternative to the blocs, and to obtain in all these cases such plebiscite-like support of the workers' and peoples' masses.

Such and similar ideas are also heard in other places. They even appear in magazines, roundtable conferences, and journals. One acts in an organized way and attacks our socialist system, the revolution, and our history, the historical values are diminished, and so forth. The introduction of a multiparty political pluralism is proposed. There are also capitulationism, desertions, and grave betrayals, like the one by Djilas.

There are also cases of value being placed to works which oppose the system in principle such as pamphlets which contain petty political satire and are not real works of art. In this respect some anarcholiberals and radical dogmatists are sometimes more closely linked together than our progressive socialist forces.

Martyrs Without Arguments

The question, therefore, is how to struggle against such occurrences. The basic principle should be to struggle at the places where these things originate and within the front of organized socialist forces. Sometimes we elevate every occurence to the federal level so that all of Yugoslavia shakes. Because of a novel, pamphlet, or aphorism, we behave as if it was the end of the country. Further, in the struggle against these occurrences, we must not use the method of affixing labels, but must use well-argued criticism. This must done by those forces in the League of Communists that are capable of a Marxist analysis of the occurences and consequences. We must bring about some order in this field, for instance when the historiography of our revolution is at stake. It is a rule that documents should not be published for 30 years, or rather there exists the rule of historical distance. One cannot privatize all matters. Here we have the case of Kopinic. If he worked in Yugoslavia at the Comintern's orders, and the Comintern no longer exists, then he is responsible to a Yugoslav institution whose job it is to publish internal documents, particularly if it is a matter of objectively important materials such as, for instance, Tito's telegrams and the like. This is part of the archives of the League of Communists and our revolution. In particular, there arises the question of responsibility for a willful interpretation of data and facts. It is not possible to push the Yugoslav revoltuion into the channel of Comintern's conception of a transmission-belt assistance to the Red Army and Stalin. We clarified all this in Tito's report to the fifth party congress and we wrote it down in connection with our historical clash with the Cominform. All this has been published in extensive books and in scientific analyses, and it lives in the consciousness of every honest Yugoslav person, not only every Communist and Marxist. If Kopinic thinks that he is not responsible to the Yugoslav revolution but to one or another intelligence service in the world, let him say so openly so that people may know with whom they deal and in whose interest he is initiating and fabricating artificial assessments.

We are and we must be a country without dissidents, because we are an open country. If anybody wants to emigrate and to do something abroad, let him go. Some conditions which create dissidents must be presented to the public in such a way that we knock down all the arguments of anyone who would like to assume the role of a martyr and a persecuted person.

[Vignjevic and Dubljevic] There is much speculation already about the as yet unpublished third volume of Vladimir Dedijer's "Contributions." The BBC correspondent in Belgrade assesses that the fate of this book is in fact the greatest test of our publishing.

[Ribicic] We should demand through TANJUG that a reply be published over there, according to the press law, to such writing which is untrue. And if they will not publish it, we will, so that we can teach them a lesson in democracy, and not that they teach us, as is usually the case. Regarding these works on our history, which belong to memoirs and non-fiction writing, we must have a system of reviewing, counselling, and responsibility for these matters.

[Vignjevic and Dubljevic] How do you interpret the fact that we more and more frequently invoke the principles of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] when facing various events and problems?

[Ribicic] The invoking of the AVNOJ principles comes from the fear that a unitarian, uniform, centralist approach to social problems may occur in our country, in disharmony with AVNOJ and the entire development since then. There exists a thesis that nationalism in the form of a unitarian approach is more dangerous than a separatist nationalism, or vice versa. I think that all this is equally dangerous. For unitarianism is not the unitarianism of a new Yugoslav nation; unitarianism is a reflection of hegemonism or some hegemonistic relapse of the old Yugoslav relations among nationalities, which like dead souls are coming to the surface in the present reality, preferably where there is statism and less self-management. At the center, we must struggle against unitarian nationalism, and in the republics and provinces against the separatism kind of nationalism.

[Vignjevic and Dubljevic] In order to accomplish the tasks before us, we obviously need some more unity. Some people, however, advocate togetherness, while the Constitution has decided for unity.

[Ribicic] Togetherness is a term which arose after the counterrevolution in Kosovo as an alternative to a situation in the province; with togetherness one wanted to say that sound comradely relations should be created among the Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Turkish, and other nations in this region. And then one began to use it everywhere, since everywhere, in all the communities, we live mixed together: those who declare they belong to a nationality and those who do not. Brotherhood and unity is Tito's term which arose in the National Liberation War and the revolution, and we inscribed it in our Constitution and the LCY program. Togetherness should not mean anything different.

We must also struggle against the term togetherness opening the door for the thesis about a socialist nation, which divides the nations into capitalist and socialist ones, to creep in. The socialist nation is supposed to be progressive, and the capitalist backward. It is supposed that a new German nation, a new Bulgarian one, and others have arisen. Then there is no more space for the Turks, the Macedonians, the Kurds. This must be resolutely rejected as a very dangerous thesis. This is to say that we need not speak about the creation of a socialist progressive Yugoslav nation, so that we do not lose time quarreling unnecesarily about artificial dilemmas and we do not equate togetherness with unitarianism and centralism. We must find a Yugoslav self-managing, socialist interpretation of togetherness, and not some other one, which somebody else may plant on us. I think that we must behave sensibly in this respect and not open up some new artificial fronts.

[Vignjevic and Dubljevic] You spoke about Kosovo. We think it is fitting to ask whether we use the knowledge we possess as fully as possible and in the proper way. Can you say on this occasion what you actually had in mind when you stated that Kosovo should be helped with the immigration of experts?

State Consciousness in Place of Social One

[Ribicic] I do not think that the other parts of Yugoslavia should merely determine what percentage of funds should be invested in an accelerated development of Kosovo, but I think that they should also become directly involved in the realization of this development. And then this was made to appear that I said that emigration should be stopped and the process of immigration should start in Kosovo. I did not think that. I thought that if we make an investment in an underdeveloped country somewhere in the world, our experts are present there, ranging from engineers to doctors, until autochthonous protagonists of further economic development, the development of a factory or an institute and so forth, are established and fully capable there.

This is no underestimation of the Albanian nation in the province, it is not a colonial attitude, but it is a natural attitude which must apply in our country, too, particularly if we are aware of the fact that this concerns social funds and that the responsibility for their utilization, employment, and increase in value is borne by the workers who pooled these funds on the basis of interest and solidarity.

[Vignjevic and Dubljevic] The question of socialist morals seems to be of exceptional importance for the LC now. What are your observations?

[Ribicic] Our original Yugoslav moral front and at the same time the moral contribution of socialism in the world is very important, and it forms three steps in the gateway of our revolution: first, the morals created by the armed revolution, the partisan struggle, and AVNOJ; second, our victory over Stalin and the creation of our own socialist, self-managing alternative; and third, the world movement and principles of the nonaligned policy, the only alternative to the atomic annihilation of the mankind and the Earth. However, we have had some difficulties in our development.

Struggling against difficulties, we must know what resistance we may expect in this battle. The party alone cannot change this world. Only a mobilization of all our forces, of all our knowledge, is the only guarantor of our further victories. But we must be realists here, too. For instance, when I was president of the Federal Executive Council, I sent a letter to a number of well-known economists so as to create a council that would advise the Federal Executive Council on economic solutions. I must say that there were no replies, and some of them even approached me 10 years later explaining why they did not get involved. It is clear that some people do not want to get hitched to this cart and to assume responsibility. He who now does not want to contribute to the democratization of our society and to the affirmation of its true humane and moral values, cannot be considered an intellectual who has responded to the challenge of his time.

[Vignjevic and Dubljevic] Can you tell us in conclusion whether there have been any moments when you believed that the party was erring?

[Ribicic] It is certain that the party has committed some mistakes on its great march. Here I would mention what appears to me a poor interpretation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective leadership. It was broached with the intention to prevent a personality cult, a power struggle, but in practice we set it out wrongly. We comprehended that initiative as a dogma, applicable at all levels, from the beekeepers' society to the highest organs of the federation. Of course, such an application cannot yield good results. We strayed into a dispersion of functions, loosened the question of responsibility and so forth. I believe that the application of a good idea in such a way is an error and a responsibility of the LC. We are now in a situation when we must face the consequences of our sins of the past, especially the economic ones, which began from 1970 onwards. It seems to me that we were rather broad-minded where the remission of sins concerned. Now we must face the reality and put the question of responsibility into realistic frameworks. The right to sin must be limited by the demand that the final results -- for instance, of economic activities -- remain within positive limits. If this is absent, there is no further "right to commit errors," and particularly there is no "responsibility for error." It is well known that he who works also errs. However, he errs the most who does no work at all. One of the shortcomings of our society is the insufficient striving for a higher level of political culture and a higher level of the attitude toward work. A cadre policy, accompanied with a check on the work done so far and on responsibility, with a control of results and omissions, is becoming at this moment one of the most significant means to realize the stabilization program, and thus to serve the political stabilization of Yugoslav society.

LCY PRESIDIUM HEARS DRAGAN ON 1984 ECONOMIC PLAN

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[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today with Dragoslav Markovic in the chair. The Presidium is reported to have discussed the activities and some problems in adopting the measures of the economic and development policy for 1984. Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and member of the LCY Central Committee, reported to the Presidium on this.

The Presidium believes that Communists in the SFRY Assembly, in the Federal Executive Council, and in other organs and organizations in the Federation and the organs of the republics and provinces should invest maximum efforts to have the measures of the economic and development policy and the conditions of economic activity for 1984 determined and adopted in the course of December, as laid down in the conclusions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium also discussed other issues of its regular activity.